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France Jails Suspect in Bologna Blast; Extradition Decision May Take a Month

NICE, Aug. 7 (AP) — A rightist Italian fugitive suspected in the Bologna railroad station bombing that killed 79 persons was ordered held in jail here today pending an extradition decision that could take at least a month.

French and Italian police emphasized that Marco Affatigato, 24, had not been charged in connection with the bombing, but with falsification of documents. His lawyer insists Affatigato has a solid alibi for the time of the Saturday morning explosion, Italy's worst terrorist attack since World War II.

"Every time a bomb goes off in Italy, they think of me," Affatigato was quoted as telling his arresting officers. "I expected your visit."

In Rome, police raided the homes of neo-fascist suspects today in a hunt for the Bologna bombers.

United Press International reported.

[Police sources said raids were carried out on the homes of more than a dozen neo-fascists in the Rome area and that other rightist extremists were under close surveillance throughout Italy, UPI said.] The Armed Revolutionary Squads, the neo-fascist group initially suspected in the bombing, made a half-dozen anonymous telephone calls to Italian newspapers in which it denied involvement in the Bologna blast.

Three more hospitalized Italians died of their wounds today, raising the death toll to 79. Two bodies are as yet unidentified, Italian authorities said.

Affatigato, bearded, handcuffed and dressed in blue jeans and a yellow T-shirt, arrived at the heavily

guarded court in Nice after long interrogation by French and Italian authorities.

The magistrate ordered him held for a formal extradition hearing at the regional criminal court in Aix-en-Provence. French officials said a final decision on extradition would probably take at least a month.

French and Italian authorities emphasized that the international arrest warrant on which he was seized cited only charges of falsifying a driver's license and petty theft.

According to reports in both countries, survivors of the blast in Bologna put together a composite portrait of a man seen carrying a suitcase in the second-class waiting room where investigators later found traces of explosives. The portrait resembled Affatigato, officials said.

But Affatigato's lawyer, Gabriel Dufau de Cires, said today that on Saturday morning Affatigato was seen by his brother Roy, his sister-in-law, his British girlfriend and several Nice merchants, including a florist and a currency exchange employee.

Along with Affatigato, French police arrested his brother, the sister-in-law, one male friend and the girlfriend. Their names were not disclosed and all four were released without charge, officials said.

French police did not release details of the case against Affatigato, who has been a fugitive from Italian authorities since 1978. But police sources identified him as a rightist extremist. Italian authorities said they wanted to question him about his ties with other people.

Last month, a court in Pisa, Italy, sentenced Affatigato in absentia to 3½ years in prison for helping in the escape of Mario Tuti, a rightist extremist accused of killing an Italian policeman. Affatigato also was sought on a 1979 warrant charging him with trying to revive the outlawed Italian Fascist Party.

Intimidation Suspected

PALERMO, Sicily, Aug. 7 (AP) — Police and court officials said they suspected the murder yesterday of the chief state prosecutor here, Gaetano Costa, was aimed at intimidating local prosecutors investigating alleged drug traffic between Sicily and the United States. Costa, 64, was killed by five bullets fired by a gunman on a busy downtown street.

In Rome, Interior Undersecretary Angelo Sanza told the Senate that the murder may have been a result of the investigations Costa was carrying out on drug traffic by Mafia organizations. On May 6, Palermo prosecutors issued 56 arrest warrants against members of several leading Mafia families.



THING FROM THE DEEP — Two children at Port-en-Bessin, France, play atop a weed-covered Sherman tank that was sunk on D-Day 36 years ago. The tank has just been hauled up to the foot of the jetty, where it is accessible at low tide. No remains were found inside.

Schmidt Will Meet Gierke, Honecker

By Bradley Graham

BONN, Aug. 7 (UPI) — In a busy round of late-summer summits, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet with Polish leader Edward Gierke on Aug. 19 and 20, then travel to the East German Baltic port of Rostock for talks with East German leader Erich Honecker from Aug. 27 to 29.

The meetings are another sign of West Germany's determination to maintain contact with the Soviet-dominated Eastern European countries in the face of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Coming less than two months before West German national elections, they are also regarded as a way for Mr. Schmidt to promote himself as a "peace" candidate.

The problem for Mr. Schmidt will be to obtain visible gains from East Berlin and Warsaw without too much cost to Bonn during this election year.

Mr. Gierke will be looking for major new credits totaling \$860 million for his hard-pressed Communist state. Joint exploration of Poland's coal reserves is the most obvious way in which West Germany can profitably assist the Warsaw leadership and its ailing economy.

Heavy Indebtedness

But while the Bonn government is eager to strengthen trade links, it can do only a limited amount to increase German business confidence in investing in Poland, given the wariness about Poland's heavy

debt, now put at about \$19 billion. Poland's financial problems grew worse earlier this month when industrial unrest forced the leadership to grant 10-percent wage increases.

Of greater historical significance will be the East German-West German summit, the first formal meeting between the heads of government in 10 years. While Mr. Schmidt is expected to press for more generous family visitation rights between East and West Germany, Mr. Honecker is likely to ask for more aid from Bonn to improve East German railway lines between West Berlin and the West German

border. He is also said to want to sell electricity to West Germany and West Berlin from an East German power station built by the West Germans.

Originally delayed because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the German summit was eventually cleared as a result of Mr. Schmidt's visit to Moscow at the end of June. While relations between Washington and Moscow have been decidedly chilly, the two Germanies have made a point of moving closer together, accelerating joint long-term projects and producing statements of an unusually friendly tone.

200 Iranians March in U.S. Against 'Police Brutality'

(Continued from Page 1)

chartered buses that were to bring the Iranians back to the capital. Two residents were arrested.

Soon after midnight, New York Mayor Edward Koch and Donald McHenry, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, arrived and offered to provide New York Transit buses, but lawyer Mark Lane, representing the Iranians, refused, saying he wanted city officials to make the area safe so the Iranians could leave with their own transportation.

Mayor Koch said the neighborhood residents "are angry and frustrated, and they have an absolute right to stay on that corner." He also said the Iranians "are creating an incident and they would like us to enlarge on it, which we will not do. I may not like them, but I don't like lots of people."

The Iranians finally left the mosque — a converted warehouse — and returned to Washington this morning aboard four vans and seven cars supplied by the American Indian Movement, an activist Indian organization.

Meanwhile, U.S. immigration officers who interviewed the 172 Iranian men arrested in Washington and transferred to federal detention at Otisville, N.Y., said many of the Iranians had been released before their names and legal status could be verified. They were freed Tuesday night after being held on suspicion of having violated immigration laws. Twenty Iranian women had been held in Manhattan.

The Iranians had given their names to immigration officers after

refusing for several days to disclose them. Immigration officials had sought to determine whether they were in the United States legally; if not, they were subject to deportation.

The New York Times quoted one immigration officer who was at Otisville as saying: "We did not check with the schools where the students were supposedly enrolled, except in a handful of cases. We did not check with the district offices where they should have registered. I was trying to do that."

One exasperated officer was quoted as saying that his supervisor told him yesterday afternoon, "We are not going to do any more checks, the students are going to be released."

But today, Mr. Powell said, "The president's instructions on this matter were that these people who came here under our laws ought to be treated in a way that respects their constitutional rights, but that the laws ought to be strictly enforced."

"I think it would be a mistake to conclude it was handled in any other fashion."

Yesterday, Carter administration officials said that the release of the Iranians probably had prevented a worsening situation for the American hostages held in Iran, but apparently had not improved their chances for freedom.

White House and State Department experts expressed gloom over the outlook for the captives. The Times reported. Although there had been some hope after the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, died last month in Cairo that a combination of factors might lead Iranian authorities to free the Americans, some officials told The Times they felt that, given the increasing political confusion in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini might wait until after the Nov. 4 U.S. presidential election before ending the hostage crisis.

Bombs in Paris, Rome Linked to Iraqi A-Projects

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Aug. 7 — Bombs wrecked the offices today of an Italian company that is supplying nuclear technology and equipment to Iraq, and a bomb that went off near Paris apparently was intended for the French scientist who heads a project to supply Iraq with a French atomic reactor. In both instances, telephone callers to news agencies said the bombs were set by "The Committee for Safeguarding the Islamic Revolution" in Iran.

The bombs in Rome went off in the early morning hours at the SNTA-Techint company offices in the Trastevere quarter in southwest Rome, destroying all furniture inside the building and damaging its structural walls. No nuclear equipment or materials were in the building.

The bomb in France, which caused slight damage but no casualties, exploded outside the suburban Saint-Germain-en-Laye home of Jean-Jacques Graf, a librarian whose name happens to be the same as that of the director of the Osirak project to provide Iraq with a reactor.

There have been two other attacks against the Iraqi atomic project whose authorship was never claimed but was widely attributed to Israeli agents. Last year, saboteurs blew up components of the reactor in a factory in France, and earlier this year an Egyptian engineer holding a key post on the project was murdered in Paris.

London Police Accused

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — The Iranian Embassy today strongly criticized the British police and accused them of assaulting 68 Iranian students who were arrested on Monday.

The students had been demonstrating outside the U.S. Embassy. They were charged with offenses ranging from assaulting police to carrying offensive weapons and were jailed because they refused to give their names and addresses. Most are now on hunger strike. They were demonstrating in support of 192 Iranians arrested in Washington.

Swedes to Extradite Suspected Terrorist

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7 (AP) — The Swedish government today decided to extradite Croatian exile Franjo Mikolic, who is suspected of collaborating with the Ustashi terrorist group which seeks to establish an independent Croatia in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Mikolic was arrested July 25 in Halmstad on the Swedish west coast. A government spokesman said that the extradition would be carried out immediately, but did not reveal to which country the suspect would be sent. Mr. Mikolic has lived in West Germany since 1971.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

South Africa Allows an Interracial Marriage

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — A spokesman confirmed today that the South African government had allowed colored (mixed-race) mother Susan Jooste, 46, and Aubrey Jooste, a 41-year-old white, to get married this week in Cape Town.

But the spokesman rejected the suggestion that the decision meant a softening of the Immorality Act, which forbids interracial marriages and which, with the Immorality Act, bars sex across the color line in South Africa. He said that the new Mrs. Jooste had applied for administrative reclassification as white.

Mrs. Jooste was previously married to a white man, who died. In February a magistrate refused to let her remarry when he saw from her identity papers that she had been reclassified from white to colored. She then applied to be reclassified again. No decision has been made on this application.

Gandhi Says Pakistan Gets Help on A-Bomb

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the upper house of Parliament today that her government has information that Pakistan intends to make an atomic bomb "with the help of some other countries." She did not identify these.

There have been reports that Saudi Arabia and Libya are lending Pakistan funds to buy equipment from European nations, prompting speculation the device would be an "Islamic bomb" to counter possible Israeli production of nuclear weapons.

Officials in Pakistan, including President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, have repeatedly denied Pakistan is preparing to produce nuclear weapons, but Gen. Zia has said that the country needs nuclear energy for its economic development.

Ethiopia Says It Repulsed Somali Invasion

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — Ethiopia said today that its MIG fighters had shot down Somali regular army artillery units while helping repulse a Somali invasion of eastern Ethiopia's disputed Ogaden region earlier this summer.

The Ethiopia News Agency, quoting an army spokesman, said there had been five major engagements at towns in the south of the Ogaden between May 27 and July 17, in one of which Ethiopian fighter bombers attacked Somali troops.

Ethiopia announced yesterday that 1,326 Somali soldiers were killed of 14,000 involved in the four-pronged invasion, commanded by Somalia's deputy war minister, Brig. Gen. Omer Haji Mohamed. Diplomats here said the fighting appeared to be a flaring up of the 1977-1978 war between Somalia and Ethiopia that the Ethiopians won with Cuban and Soviet aid.

Mugabe Aide Is Refused Bail in Murder Case

SALISBURY, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — A judge in the Zimbabwe High Court refused bail tonight to Edgar Tekere, the radical minister of manpower who is charged with the murder of a white farmer.

After a three-hour closed hearing, Judge Anthony Smith told reporters that a bail application by Mr. Tekere's lawyers had been turned down. He said he would give reasons for his decision tomorrow. Police said that it would be about two weeks before the case came to the High Court.

Mr. Tekere, third-ranking official in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's political party, was ordered kept in jail last night after police charged him with murder in the death of a white farmer, Gerald Adams, 68. He was shot on Monday when a group of gunmen attacked a farm west of Salisbury.

Polish Strikers Said to Win Wage Settlement

WARSAW, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — About 20,000 workers at a big helicopter factory in Swidnik, southeastern Poland, staged their second strike in a month yesterday and won the wage settlement they wanted, the Dissident Self-Defense Committee said today.

The dissident committee also reported two other strikes in Poland, where restive workers have come close in the last month to institutionalizing collective wage bargaining, including one in the major textile-producing city of Lodz, where 10,000 workers in a cotton plant walked out on Tuesday.

The dissident committee said the Swidnik workers downed tools after management failed to fulfill promises of 15 percent wage rises and refused to pay for days lost during a strike in July. The new dispute was resolved the same day after management gave in on both issues, the committee said.

Grandmother Abducts Soviet Boy To Block Emigration With Family

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (UPI) — A grandmother abducted her 10-year-old grandson to keep him from going to the West with his Pentecostal family and says she will keep him in Russia because he does not want to join his parents.

The case of young Sergei Zherdev was related by a friend of the family, Galina Ukhomsky, 43, who said Sergei was kidnapped from the family's Moscow apartment by his maternal grandmother, 59, the night before his parents and their six other children left for Vienna on Tuesday.

In a twist to the story, Mrs. Ukhomsky revealed that she substituted her own son, Pavel, for the abducted boy. "They have seven children and the authorities would not have let them leave if they had appeared at the airport with only six. I let them have Pavel to help them get out of the country and because I am also hoping to emigrate if they will let me."

The Zherdevs are ceramic artists and adherents of the Pentecostal Christian sect, which often clashes with Soviet authorities. They staged a fast earlier this year to back their appeal for permission to emigrate.

The Zherdev story shaped up today as a possible Soviet response to the Walter Polovchak affair in which a 12-year-old boy has refused to return from Chicago to the Soviet Union with his parents and won a judge's order extending his stay in the United States.

Pentagon Prepares Drafts For Mideast Area Buildup

(Continued from Page 1)

through 1986, Secretary Brown — or one of his deputies — said more money should go for improving facilities at Oman's island of Masirah and for upgrading military facilities in Kenya.

Fireman's Role

Taking on a fireman's role in the Mideast carries the risk that American blood will be spilled in distant countries — a risk that the Pentagon civilian hierarchy also addresses in its latest budget directives to the military services.

To handle possible casualties of the Rapid Deployment Force, the Navy has been directed in drawing up its budget for fiscal 1982 through 1986 to earmark money for three 250-bed and one 500-bed hospital ships and the conversion of the SS United States to a hospital ship.

The United States has negotiated access rights for its military forces to existing facilities in Egypt, Oman and Kenya. In exchange for the right to use those countries' facilities, the United States has agreed to spend millions to improve them.

However, the U.S. government has promised to keep its military in low profile rather than return to the post-World War II practice of building and operating giant bases overseas.

An exception to this low-profile rule is the British-owned island of Diego Garcia. The Carter administration is turning that Indian Ocean island into a bastion of American military power, with the cost expected to total \$1 billion.

Internal Pentagon papers con-

firm that plans include widening the runways of Diego Garcia so that they can accommodate long-range, eight-engined B-52 bombers — the only really long-range bomber the United States possesses.

In contrast to the gingerly way leaders in Oman and Kenya have put out the welcome mat to U.S. military forces, Egyptian President Sadat has openly issued warm invitations.

In an interview in May with Washington Post Co. Chairman Katharine Graham and Newsweek, Mr. Sadat said he had asked U.S. officials, "Why not train my people and put your planes here? Whenever you choose to come, send your crew instead of long logistic lines of communications."

U.S. access to Egypt's Ras Banas is significant to the American military in light of Saudi Arabia's opposition to such a presence on its territory.

As another part of the U.S. effort to improve its response capability, the budget directive tells the Air Force to implement plans for upgrading air fields at Lajes in the Azores, war stations for planes going to Europe and the Mideast.

Bombing in The Hague

The Hague, Aug. 7 (AP) — Two firebombs were hurled at the Dutch parliament building today, one of them setting off a fire and causing slight damage to a committee room, police reported. They said they did not know who was responsible. Damage was confined to burned curtains and scorched wallpaper, a police spokesman said.

ADVERTISEMENT

THANK YOU PRESIDENT SADAT

The staunch ironclad friendship you have given my brother, The Shahanshah of Iran, during times of trials and adversity when many of his old friends and allies thought only of shunning him will remain deeply and forever engraved in the memory of my family and that of the Iranian people. Your noble behavior, in line with that of a true believer, and in conformity to the age-old tradition of Egypt will echo throughout the land of Islam and far beyond.

You have given, Mr. President, a salutary and much needed lesson to the international community at a time when the ethics of nations seem to give way and falter under the pressure of selfish interests and short term objectives. By your courageous attitude you have underlined the profound hypocrisy of those who not too long ago tried by all ways and means to woo us. But the unconvincing messages of some as well as the embarrassed silence of others will undoubtedly be noticed by public opinion.

Today our cherished homeland which has been surrendered to tyranny is unable to express directly to you its gratitude. Strangely enough, the champions of human rights who once portrayed the exile of Neauphle-Le-Chateau as an open minded and enlightened democrat have disappeared into thin air when confronted with the numerous crimes of Khomeini's regime which totally defies the rules of civilized conduct of nations.

But the tide cannot long endure. The time will come—sooner than we think—when the enemies of Iran and Islam will be swept away from our sacred homeland: we shall have then to reconstruct over the ruins left by the bigots.

In restoring the honor and the proud name of Iran our people will make an account of its true friends. Iranians will be able to express to you Mr. President, as well as to the noble Egyptian people, its gratitude. The warmth of your friendship will enable us to pursue our interrupted course, the only one which can lead to peace and to prosperity in our region of the world.

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مكتبة الأصيل

Almost Everyone in U.S. Found Exposed to Cancer-Risk Agents

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — U.S. government issued its first report on chemicals associated with cancer and found that almost everyone in the United States is exposed to low levels of type of cancer-causing agent.

The report from the Department of Health and Human Services said 25 drugs, compounds and pesticides that have been studied by the agency are found in the environment at levels that could cause cancer.

The next report is planned to cover 100 carcinogens and within

two years the report will include all known important carcinogens," he said in a statement accompanying the report.

Cancer is the second largest killer of Americans and may take 400,000 lives this year. Its indirect costs to American society range as high as \$30 billion.

Among the report's findings: Asbestos is so widely used that the entire population is exposed at some level. About 2.5 million workers have some daily occupational exposure. A large number of products release asbestos into the air as the result of wear or deterioration. Asbestos sprayed inside buildings as a fire retardant or decoration, for example, can contaminate the air.

Occupational inhalation of asbestos has been shown to increase the incidence of lung cancer. The effect is enhanced in workers who smoke cigarettes. Asbestos exposure also causes malignant tumors of the lining of the chest or abdominal cavities and increases the chances of cancer of the gastrointestinal tract and the larynx.

Benzene occurs widely in petroleum and coal tar distillates. It has been used as a paint solvent and in adhesives, dyes and chemical laboratories. It is also used to make other chemicals, plastics, detergents and some pesticides.

About 16 billion pounds are produced in the United States annually and 3 billion pounds are imported. Nearly 3 million workers are exposed to it and about 20 million people are exposed to consumer products containing low levels of benzene as a contaminant.

Benzene long has been associated with defects in blood-cell formation and leukemia in individuals who work with it.

Other carcinogens included in the evaluation are arsenic, vinyl chloride, nickel and nickel compounds, cadmium and its compounds and aflatoxins.

Kennedy Won't Drop Out, Will Debate at Convention

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, announcing today that he will not drop out of the presidential nomination contest, said he would debate at the Democratic convention in Los Angeles.

Mr. Kennedy said he would not drop out of the race, but he would not debate at the convention. He said he would not debate at the convention, but he would not drop out of the race.

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An inhabitant of Port Maria, Jamaica, standing by his home after Hurricane Allen passed.

Hurricane Leaves 48 Dead in Caribbean, Nears Cuba

MERIDA, Mexico, Aug. 7 (UPI) — The hurricane designated Allen bore down on western Cuba and Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula today with 170-mile-an-hour winds after leaving at least 48 persons dead, thousands homeless and millions of dollars worth of damage in the Caribbean islands.

In addition, at least one person was killed and 12 were missing in the crash of a helicopter that had been removing oil workers from offshore rigs in the Gulf of Mexico off Houma, La.

More than 213,000 people were evacuated from seven endangered Cuban provinces as winds began to lash the western tip of the island. Other thousands were racing for cover in Yucatan and on re-

sort islands off the Mexican coast. At midmorning, the hurricane was about 120 miles northeast of Cozumel, Mexico, and was moving about 15 mph on a course varying between west and west-northwest.

The hurricane roared into the Caribbean on Monday over the Windward Islands. St. Lucia said at least 17 people died and its banana crop, the mainstay of the island's economy, was wiped out. Three people died in the Dominican Republic before the storm hit Haiti's southwestern peninsula on Tuesday. Sketchy reports from the island, where communications were knocked out, said at least 20 people died in the storm. The hurricane then caused at least eight deaths in Jamaica.

Bayh Considers Change in Lobbyist Law To Ban Well-Connected Foreign Agents

By Margor Hombrower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman of the subcommittee investigating Billy Carter's Libyan dealings, said yesterday that he will recommend changes in the Foreign Agents Registration Act, perhaps to prohibit former Cabinet officials, former members of Congress or family members of sitting presidents from acting as foreign agents.

"I don't want to violate the constitutional rights of family members or other citizens, but we have to consider not only propriety but the appearance of propriety," he said. "What does the average citizen perceive if a former Cabinet member is representing a foreign country?"

Sen. Bayh's suggestion came at the end of the panel's second day of hearings, during which Justice Department and General Accounting Office officials detailed widespread evasion and resistance to the registration law on the part of attorneys, lobbyists and others who are acting as foreign agents.

The case of Billy Carter, who registered as an agent for Libya until the Justice Department filed a civil suit last month, is by no means unique.

"Admittance" "A good many law firms are adamant about not registering," Robert Keuch, associate deputy attorney general, told the subcommittee. "Only at the door of the courthouse is voluntary compliance obtained."

Mr. Keuch said that it is not unusual to negotiate for months to persuade foreign agents to register. He said that criminal prosecutions are almost never brought under the law because it is so difficult to prove "willful" violation "beyond a reasonable doubt," as the act requires.

In response to a question from Sen. Bayh, Mr. Keuch said that several well-known former officials have registered as foreign agents, including William Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and two former CIA directors, William Colby and Richard Helms. Mr. Keuch agreed to provide the committee with a full list of prominent former government officials who have registered under the act.

Recommendations Sought "We should consider the self-enrichment aspect," Sen. Bayh said. "Whether a person who has served as a Cabinet officer or congressman should use the experience for a foreign government."

Sen. Bayh also asked the Justice Department for recommendations on how to strengthen the act. "I'm rather frustrated at the inability of this legislation to give a complete picture of who influences our policy with respect to foreign nations," he said.

Kenneth Fackel of the General Accounting Office testified that the 650 agents — and their 6,200 employees — may be "only the tip of the iceberg" because of "improperly claimed exemptions," "general unawareness of the act's requirements" among federal agencies and "evasion of the act."

In a report conveyed to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti last week, the Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, found that because agencies such as the State Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Defense Department do not keep records of lobbying contacts, the government has no way of knowing how many foreign agents are registered.

In four fair trade cases reviewed at the International Trade Commission, however, investigators found that, according to Justice Department criteria, 20 witnesses should have been registered. Only one was.

The act allows exemptions for commercial activities. "So if an American citizen sells so many ba-

nanas for a foreign government and gets a nickel a case, we don't require registration," Sen. Bayh said. "That's a sizable loophole."

The act also has an exemption for lawyers who represent a foreign country in court or before a government agency, an exemption that has been broadly interpreted by many law firms.

Investigators reviewed registration statements for 163 agents this year and found that only 51 percent adequately reported their activities. Of 46 lawyer-lobbyist statements, two-thirds were incomplete. Tourist bureaus and public relations firms were found to be more conscientious.

Since 1972, the Justice Department has filed civil suits against such outfits as the Irish Northern Aid Committee, the Covington and Burling law firm, the United States Japan Trade Council Inc., Casey, Lane and Mittendorf law firm, and the American Chilean Council.

Agents Decide Since agents decide whether they are exempt from the act, without having to check with the Justice Department first, no fines are levied for failure to register. "This situation hardly motivates voluntary compliance," Mr. Fackel said.

The Accounting Office has recommended that the attorney general seek legislative authority to require written notification of exemption claims from potential agents.

Mr. Fackel told the subcommittee that the law also should be amended to give the Justice Department administrative subpoena powers. As it is now, government lawyers cannot get documents from law firms and other lobby groups to prove they are foreign agents.

"There are so many holes in the law only the most conscientious and vigorous individuals would register," Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., remarked.

Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., called the act "confusing" and filled with exceptions "a statute with numerous interpretations."

Accounting Office and Justice Department officials said enforcement of the act is hampered by lack of funding. Only seven attorneys are assigned to the foreign registration unit.

Ghotbzadeh Defends Ministry in Majlis

TEHRAN, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh strongly defended himself and his ministry today against accusations of not following the Islamic revolutionary line with sufficient zeal.

In an hour-long speech in the Majlis (parliament), Mr. Ghotbzadeh also denied that many employees of his ministry, both abroad and in Tehran, were supporters of the deposed shah.

Meanwhile, 12 servicemen and a taxi driver were executed by a firing squad today in continuing retribution for an abortive coup last month, the official news agency reported.

The alleged plotters were among nearly 30 people put to death yesterday and early today in various parts of Iran for offenses ranging from prostitution and drug-smuggling to rebelling against the central government.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 44, was summoned to the Majlis after several members had criticized his ministry in recent weeks. More than 30 per-

cent of the 2,100 people employed by the ministry have been purged since last year's revolution, he said.

Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, a senior cleric, last month bitterly denounced the ministry and said many Iranian ambassadors idled away their time instead of defending the revolution.

The student wing of the hardline Islamic Republican Party (IRP) in a statement today accused the foreign minister of "slackness, dithering and non-revolutionary image."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said Iran's foreign policy was fully based on the teachings of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Central to the policy, he said, was uncompromising opposition to both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Premier Appointment Debated Mr. Ghotbzadeh has sought a negotiated settlement of the American hostage crisis and has been accused by Islamic hardliners of trying to compromise with the United States.

The execution of the latest group of plotters brought to 49 the number of people sent before firing squads for their part in the conspiracy alleged to have been aimed at securing the return to power of Shahpur Bakhtiari, the last premier under the shah. More than 300 people were rounded up after the coup attempt was disclosed on July 10.

The only civilian executed was a taxi driver named Hossein Abdeini, although his role in the planned uprising was not spelled out.

Iranians in U.S. Said To Get Illicit Funds

By Ron Shaffer and Donnell Nunes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — Law enforcement investigators say they have discovered that at least \$5 million has been smuggled into the United States to support Iranian Muslim revolutionary protest and propaganda efforts.

Funds have been sent from Iran in diplomatic pouches, with international couriers and through foreign banks, and have been raised in the United States through the sale of smuggled hashish and heroin, informed sources said.

The money sent from Iran is part of an effort to export Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's brand of revolution, which calls for Muslims to rise up against perceived oppression, the law enforcement officials said.

The money is used to recruit, transport, feed and train Iranian students and black Muslims, they said. At the heart of the movement, the officials said, is a cadre of perhaps 50 persons whose dedication to the principles of the Iranian revolution includes, by their own words as published in mimeographed manifestos, harassing and even killing opponents.

Most of this information has been gathered in the last 10 months as law enforcement officials, confronted with an increasing number of Iranian demonstrations, have sought to determine who the demonstrators are, what they want to achieve, and how they are financed.

Signs of Money The sources said the money has been flowing into the United States for at least a year and possibly longer.

"It's obvious there's a hell of a lot of money going around" to support these demonstrations, said one law enforcement official. "You've got professional demonstrators, without jobs, traveling around the country, getting cars, buying property and paying for their living expenses," he said.

Pro-Khomeini, pro-revolution demonstrations have increased dramatically in the last month, with Iranian Muslims holding rallies in Washington, Los Angeles, San Diego and Denver. Many have traveled across the country to demonstrate.

According to the law enforcement sources, the collecting point for much of the money is an East Coast bank that has its principal offices overseas. They said that at least several hundred thousand dollars have been funneled through it.

Other funds have arrived in Iran in diplomatic pouches sent through the Iranian embassy in Washington, the law enforcement sources said.

An Algerian Embassy employee who answered the phone yesterday said no one was available to comment on the allegations.

Capital Coordinator The sources said it is not clear how the cash is distributed. They said they are convinced, however,

that one of the chief disbursers of funds in Washington, and the key coordinator of Muslim protests here, is Bahrām Nahidian, a Washington rug merchant and the most prominent Khomeini supporter in the United States.

Mr. Nahidian, reached yesterday at the Islamic House in Washington, denied the allegations.

"I am not the agent of Imam Khomeini," he said. "I am not providing the money at all."

According to law enforcement officials, Mr. Nahidian has been recruiting black Muslims to the Khomeini cause. His chief lieutenant until recently, they said, was Daoud Salahuddin, who has been accused of murdering the leader of an anti-Khomeini Iranian faction in Bethesda, Md., last month. Mr. Salahuddin, who is now reported to be in Iran, was paid between \$500 and \$1,000 a week while working for Mr. Nahidian, law enforcement sources said.

The group that Mr. Salahuddin belonged to, according to these sources, is known as the Islamic Guerrillas in America (IGA). According to one IGA flyer, the group espouses the destruction of its enemies "by any means, whether lawful or unlawful."

Another IGA leaflet advises members to "not limit themselves to conventional guerrilla weapons, e.g., shotguns, handguns, gasoline bombs, but other weapons which can be utilized with relatively no noise factor, e.g., daggers, razors, solid steel clubs, etc."

Mr. Nahidian, whose name appears as author at the bottom of one leaflet, denied the existence of any such group or "any organization that was shaped with any intention of killing."

Cohesive Effort Some law enforcement officials have said the activities of pro-Khomeini groups seem to have been coordinated in such a way as to cause embarrassment to the United States.

As evidence, they cited the discovery that all the pro-Khomeini demonstrators arrested in Washington July 27 came from outside the Washington area and that an unusually low number were found by immigration agents to have violated the conditions of their entry into the United States. In addition, one demonstrator told federal immigration officials that those arrested had been hand-picked.

Waterway Reopening In Louisiana Delayed SHELL BEACH, La., Aug. 7 (AP) — A nighttime accident forced a delay today in the reopening of a major shipping channel from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, the Coast Guard said. The channel was closed when 12½ tons of a deadly chemical spilled into the waterway after a collision last week.

The latest accident, in which a barge ran into some pilings, occurred only hours before the vacuuming cleanup of contaminated mud was expected to be finished. The new target for opening the channel is tomorrow evening, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

The Majlis also continued to wrestle with the problem of the appointment of a new premier. Parliamentary sources said the assembly discussed the matter at a closed-door meeting this afternoon and Education Minister Mohammed Ali Raja'i, one of about a dozen candidates for the post, was the favorite. But the sources said no final agreement had been reached with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who is supposed to nominate the premier.

The executions today in Tehran were at Evin Prison. Among those executed along with the 13 conspirators was Hossein Torabi, a former high-ranking officer in Savak, the late shah's secret police force.

The execution of the latest group of plotters brought to 49 the number of people sent before firing squads for their part in the conspiracy alleged to have been aimed at securing the return to power of Shahpur Bakhtiari, the last premier under the shah. More than 300 people were rounded up after the coup attempt was disclosed on July 10.

The only civilian executed was a taxi driver named Hossein Abdeini, although his role in the planned uprising was not spelled out.

Ex-U.S. Nazi Stuns GOP, Wins Congress Primary in Michigan

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (WP) — A Nazi Party dropout who founded a splinter group dedicated to white supremacy has stunned Michigan Republicans by winning the party's nomination to run for Congress from a suburban Detroit district.

Gerald Carlson, founder of the National Christian Democratic Union, which he terms a "political party for white Americans," won by 3,715 votes to 3,037, or 55 percent, in Tuesday's Republican primary to defeat James Cagill, public safety commissioner of suburban Woodhaven.

Mr. Carlson will oppose Rep. William Ford in the November election for the seat representing Michigan's 15th Congressional District, a largely blue-collar area west and southwest of Detroit.

"That's the people's choice, but he's not getting any encouragement from me," Republican State Chairman Mel Larson said.

The Republicans charged that Mr. Carlson's victory resulted from crossover voting in Michigan's open primary, and they blamed the United Auto Workers and the Democratic Party for the embarrassment. The UAW denied the charge.

Mr. Carlson, an electrician thought to be in his late 30s, was not available for comment. In a voters guide published by the Michigan League of Women Voters, Mr. Carlson said he is a graduate of the University of Michigan and an Air Force veteran who had "lived in clean and orderly European cities and realized that Negroes are the main cause of degradation."

He has said he belonged to the National States Rights Party, the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society and the Nazi Party before forming his own group.

Labor Leaders Mount Attack on Reagan

By Harry Bernstein

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (LAT) — Troubled by the support Reagan presidential candidate said Reagan is apparently getting among union members, the AFL-CIO is urging its 103 affiliates undertake a major campaign to raise their nearly 14 million members that Mr. Reagan is harshly anti-union.

Plans for the campaign were discussed yesterday by Alexander Han, director of the federation's committee on Political Education, addressed the United Steelworkers of America convention. Mr. Barkan would not discuss details of private polls taken among members, but others say several of the polls show Mr. Reagan favored by either a majority or close one. Traditionally, the Democratic presidential nominee needs 60 percent of the union vote.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has written to presidents of all the federation's affiliates calling them to put on an unprecedented campaign "to tell our members the truth about Ronald Reagan," Barkan said.

Break With Tradition Most past elections, labor unions have concentrated on getting support for their endorsed can-

didates from the general public rather than among their own members, assuming that most union members would vote Democratic anyway.

But this time, President Carter's rating is so low and Mr. Reagan's so high that the union leaders apparently believe they are going to have to work hard just to keep traditional union votes in the Democratic column.

"We are going to get out the message all over this country that union members should not let their frustration with unemployment and inflation and their disenchantment with Carter or Kennedy blind them to the threat represented by Ronald Reagan," Mr. Barkan said.

The AFL-CIO has not formally endorsed Mr. Carter, but it is expected to do so if he is renominated.

Applause, Shock Mrs. Harris said the Carter administration, working closely with the union and industry, changed tax

depreciation schedules to help the industry's cash flow, and is closely monitoring foreign steel imports.

In prepared remarks which she deleted from her speech, but which she said she stands by, she said steel profits are up substantially, unemployment has gone up, imports are down, and the industry has been working at near-capacity level.

She could not have found a less receptive audience for those views, because the union and management agree that the steel industry is in a depression.

Mrs. Harris won no applause for her remarks on the steel industry, and privately, union officials voiced shock.

Officials of the American Iron and Steel Institute in Washington expressed astonishment.

"It is simply preposterous for her to claim profits and employment are up and imports are down," a telephone interview.

A union spokesman said it is true that the administration, labor and management are working to develop ways of dealing with the problem of foreign competition. But, he said, only minor tax law changes have been made so far, and they have had "very little impact."

"The truth is, steel right now is in a depression," he said. "Almost one out of four of our production and maintenance workers is laid off."

U.S. Announces Plans to Resume Buying Oil for Strategic Reserve

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (LAT) — The Department of Energy, responding to a presidential order, said yesterday that it would take steps this week to resume buying oil for the United States' strategic petroleum reserve, after a lapse of one year.

President Carter directed Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan on Monday to carry out provisions of the new synthetic fuels law that require a resumption of the oil stockpiling, which was halted on Aug. 26, 1979. The order was issued with little fanfare, mainly because the United States does not wish to stir up resentment in the Arab world, officials said.

Still, the stockpiling is expected to anger Saudi Arabia and might influence it to cut production or raise prices, sources close to the Saudi government said.

Underground salt domes in Louisiana and Texas now hold 91.7 million barrels of oil, less than one-tenth of the 1 billion barrels that Mr. Carter had hoped to store in case of a sudden cutoff of oil imports, similar to the Arab-led embargo of 1973-74.

The government stopped acquiring oil last year when the Iranian revolution sharply curtailed world supplies and prices more than doubled. Now, however, there is a surplus of oil, and Department of Energy officials believe they can start filling the reserve without any disruptive effect on prices.

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Mission Successful

It is rare enough that a government program succeeds in doing everything it set out to do. When one ends up doing far more than expected, it is time for some hearty congratulations. The program is Project Viking, NASA's exploration of the planet Mars, which is at the end of its mission.

The two Viking rockets were launched a few days apart five years ago. After a journey of 200 million miles, each reached Mars and ejected a landing station while the rest of the spacecraft continued to orbit the planet. This was the first successful attempt to land and operate an unmanned spacecraft on Mars; three previous Soviet tries had failed.

But both Vikings landed safely, and though they had been designed for a 90-day mission life, both operated for four years. Their mere construction was an extraordinary achievement. Containing elaborate computers, two power stations, cameras, a weather station, two chemical laboratories, incubators for biological experiments and mechanical arms for digging and collecting soil samples, the whole thing had to be crammed into a few square feet and had to survive a rocket launch, a year's trip through space, sterilization (to avoid contaminating Mars) and the shock of landing on the Martian surface.

Together, the Viking landers and their orbiting companions have sent back a mass of information that will take years to analyze. Already, a great deal has been learned about Martian weather, the chemical composition of its atmosphere and its surface, the origin

of the planet and of its two moons, and their past geological history. Nearly the entire planet has been mapped and photographed in detail. The photos show everything from huge canyons to volcanoes that dwarf Mount Everest, and many still inexplicable geological formations.

Some of what has been learned was expected, some is startling and some has created major new puzzles. The soil greatly resembles earth's and could support larger machines and human beings. The polar icecaps are frozen water, not dry ice (frozen carbon dioxide). The channels that crisscross the planet's surface seem to have been cut by running water that could not exist under Mars' current conditions. The sky is pink, not blue. The biological experiments produced no evidence of life as we know it, but did show perplexing types of chemical activity, for which there is as yet no explanation.

Sometime in the next day or so, the Viking-1 orbiter is expected to run out of steering gas, making further communication back and forth impossible. Since Viking-2 ran out of gas two years ago, the project will then be essentially over. By the time all of its results have been analyzed, it will have contributed to a better understanding of the origin and evolution of the solar system, and of the nature of the planetary processes that underlie life on earth, as well as a detailed view of the planet most like our own in this still lonely universe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Assassin's Passport

If Daoud Salahuiddin has in fact gained sanctuary in Iran, his successful flight will deepen the suspicions that he was helped by another government. Mr. Salahuiddin has been charged with the assassination of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, the former Iranian diplomat and antagonist of the Khomeini regime, who was shot dead last month at the door of his house in Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Salahuiddin is an American, born David Belfield. Before the shooting, he had been employed by the Iranian affairs section of the Algerian Embassy — an office staffed by Iranians over whom the Algerians seem to exercise little control. He did not come under suspicion until the day after the shooting. It would have been time enough for a person to take a flight to New York, then another to Europe and a third from there to Tehran. But to do that would have required money, a passport — perhaps more than one — and possibly visas.

Everything about the Tabatabai murder indicates highly professional organization. It wasn't a sudden flight of fancy. The gunman turned up neatly dressed in a postman's uniform. After the shooting, he drove off in a

postal truck apparently rented for the occasion from a real postman.

Counterfeiting a passport is not impossible but it is at least as difficult as counterfeiting money. Amateur work tends not to get beyond the immigration booths at the airports. Mr. Salahuiddin was reportedly a man of some intelligence, but had no prior experience in engraving and printing.

The Tabatabai affair fits, as we have previously observed, into a wider pattern of assassinations and attempts in Europe, manifestly organized out of several Middle Eastern and North African countries' embassies. In this case, the shooting was arranged by an organization that was capable of providing a postman's pith helmet, a gun and a getaway. If Mr. Salahuiddin is out of the United States, that organization was also able to provide a variety of false documents.

If Mr. Salahuiddin actually turns up in Iran, he will be beyond the reach — perhaps permanently — of U.S. justice. But it will demonstrate that he had accomplices more skillful and more experienced than the two under arrest. The next question will be the source of the fake passports.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Courting Black Voters

The National Urban League convention in New York has been a presidential candidate's dream — an ideal place to woo the black vote. It was attended by 15,000 delegates, most of them black professionals. Small wonder that all the major contenders came and showered them with promises.

Before 1940, when Franklin D. Roosevelt took his motorcade to Harlem, presidential candidates ignored blacks. Since the enactment of the federal Voting Rights Act, 15 years ago this week, black voters have become a weighty factor in U.S. politics, North and South, notably in the 1976 presidential election.

This year, each candidate did his share of name dropping but the messages varied. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., sounding like a Kennedy, said he will stand "for all the peo-

ple whose needs have been neglected at the center of power." President Carter's "economic renewal program" included no specifics but he reminded the delegates of his efforts to improve conditions for blacks.

Ronald Reagan, meanwhile, did not win nearly so warm a response as the Democratic candidates, but he did attract some favorable attention with more conservative, proposals for black capitalism and tax-free "enterprise zones" for cities.

The challenge for the president, or indeed for any Democrat, is to hold the overwhelming majority of the black vote won in 1976. Reagan's aim is to carve away some of that Democratic base, especially in some critical states. The black vote is more powerful — but less monolithic — than ever before.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Carter's Many Troubles

Troubles never come singly, least of all to Jimmy Carter. Things had started going badly for him even before the primaries. Later, the foolhardy attempt to rescue the hostages in Iran shook the faith of the American people on his judgment of the uses and limitations of military power.

If he had succeeded to show in his handling of internal affairs, he might have got away with his failures in the conduct of foreign relations. There, too, the record has been singularly unimpressive. The only redeeming feature he had as an incumbent president was his reputation for probity. That, again, has been compromised by the Billy Carter affair. It was an atrocious piece of bad luck

that the dealings of his irresponsible brother with, of all customers, the Libyan regime, should have burst into a major scandal just when the president appeared to have all but sewn up the Democratic nomination.

It is no doubt unfair to make a president accountable for the misdemeanors of his relatives. But the devious attempts of the White House to cover up the sordid affair have backfired, so much so that the anti-Carter forces are gleefully recalling the Watergate parallel. "Billygate" may be an absurd exaggeration, but the term haunts poor President Carter as he goes to the Democratic convention.

— From the Indian Express (New Delhi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 8, 1905

NEW ORLEANS — Over 500 cases and 100 deaths from yellow fever are reported here. Throughout the Southern states a panic prevails more or less, business is demoralized and enormous financial losses have resulted. With a view to improving matters, Louisiana has asked the government to assist in stamping out the epidemic, a process that will require, it is estimated, over \$1 million exclusive of private contributions. In the meantime, the fiercest feeling prevails between the quarantine patrols of Louisiana and the neighboring state, Mississippi. Charges of assault and piracy are exchanged by the state patrols almost daily.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1930

CHICAGO — Dr. Frederick Cook, who "discovered" the North Pole for the United States, now wants to feed the American people on hippopotami. Interviewed today in an obscure Chicago hotel, where he has been living since his release from the federal prison in Leavenworth, where he was incarcerated following a Texas oil stock scandal, Dr. Cook announced that his latest conviction was that more meat should be worked into the diet by the redistribution of the world's meat-bearing animals. A six-year-old hippopotamus, he says, has a weight of 4,000 pounds in steaks, chops, cutlets and roasts and should be raised on the Amazon River in Brazil.



'For Goodness' Sake — You Don't Expect the Highest Law Enforcement Officials to Be Strictly Truthful, Do You?'

A Look at Helsinki Accords

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Moscow Olympic Games ended the way they started: with grandeur steeped in pettiness, with euphoria tainted by a universal malaise, perfectly clear in their ambiguity and with the joy of some balanced by the misery of others.

The final day of the spectacle — with its flights of peace doves, its giant Mishka and its last tattoo executed by the Red Army band — was well calculated to put aside any thought of the losers of the 1980 Games, that is, detente, Afghanistan, the rights of man and, above all, the Helsinki accords.

The fifth anniversary of the Helsinki pact fell on the last day of the Moscow Games; and here and there throughout the world, with a certain amount of embarrassment, the pact was remembered and celebrated. Yet only one man attempted to break through the Olympic wall of indifference surrounding the pact, Andrei Sakharov. The Nobel Peace Prize laureate wrote to Leonid Brezhnev, criticizing the "enormous error" of invading Afghanistan and suggesting a plan for solving the crisis under the control of the United Nations.

Solitary Action

Sakharov's solitary action helps to underline the real value of the agreements signed in Helsinki by 33 European countries, the United States and Canada on Aug. 1, 1975, which promised security to Europe, cooperation and the respect of the rights of the citizens of the continent.

First, of course, it was those accords which made it possible for the voice of Sakharov to be heard in the Soviet Union. Only a very few years ago, in a country where a free press is nonexistent and where public opinion has no legal means of expression, the voice of a Sakharov severely assailing the policies of the Kremlin could have been heard.

However, the fact that the voice is still being heard from Gorki, the city to which Sakharov has been exiled, is a clear indication of the very limited effects of the Helsinki accords. No member of the Helsinki monitoring group has been able to disseminate the words of Sakharov; they are all in prison or in exile, victims of the great Olympic purge.

Five years ago, in Helsinki, every participant appeared satisfied. Although no regular peace treaty ending World War II had yet been signed, the Soviet Union succeeded in obtaining a general acceptance of the frontiers created after the war and the promise of a Western assistance it needed to modernize its economy. The West was pleased to have the Kremlin's accord that it would lift the iron curtain a bit, respect the rights of its own citizens and ease Soviet contacts with those who lived on the other side of the curtain.

The agreement — to notify every one before holding war games, the

creation of a complex network of bilateral contacts, particularly commercial contacts, a series of multilateral conferences (in Malta, Switzerland and West Germany, for example), notwithstanding their limited results (or even the total failure, such as the one in Belgrade in 1978) — made it possible for the world to get used to a state of things that was called detente.

The invasion of Afghanistan put an end to this view of the situation. The rules of the game were simply ignored; for Moscow, the use of force has remained the principal method of solving international problems.

Kremlin Denial

Yet, the Kremlin denies that the Helsinki accords have lapsed into decrepitude; for Moscow, detente is divisible. The failure of the Olympic Games boycott because of the discord among the Western allies helps to confirm this impression. The second review conference of the Helsinki pact, scheduled to be held in Madrid this autumn, will either confirm or invalidate the Soviet concept of the divisibility of detente.

Thus, the Soviet Union will go to Madrid to offer detente à la carte, suggesting that the West not bother with such insignificant episodes as Afghanistan and that Western European interests are not always exactly those of the United States.

As for human rights, the Kremlin will resolve the more delicate cases pending before going to Madrid. In a recent interview with Pravda, Brezhnev declared that "the main issue is to reduce the threat of war in Europe. The Helsinki accords act as a breakthrough, resisting against all those who would sap the foundations of detente."

The United States will go to Madrid to accuse the Soviet Union of all the crimes that Moscow has committed since Helsinki. President Carter has declared that the Kremlin "has dishonored the Helsinki accords," while Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said that he would not allow "security questions to cast a shadow on the issues of human rights."

Alone

They run the risk of being alone. The other countries which signed the pact five years ago would like to find a way of going from Helsinki to Madrid without passing by Kabul. They more or less agree with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who said in explaining the zigzags of his foreign policy that "the worst moments of international tension are already behind us."

The Brezhnev meetings with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and the coming Schmidt-Gierek and Schmidt-Honecker encounters are just so many signs that the West is willing to continue its dialogue with the East, far from Kabul.

Nuances do exist, however. The European democracies, and particularly the Common Market, would like to prepare a "balanced discussion" without, thus far, having been able to reach an agreement of exactly what this means for them.

The main issue at Madrid, therefore, will be to avoid a defeat such as the unsuccessful conference in Belgrade in 1978 without removing the very reason for calling the conference, that is, to list the events of the past and prepare for the future.

In other words, the issue will be erasing the present situation in Afghanistan from the minds of the participants, while, at the same time, making sure that there will be no more Afghanistans anywhere.

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The Kennedy Mystery

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — What is Edward Kennedy up to? Why is he going on with his seemingly hopeless fight for the nomination? If the convention does the expected and renominates President Carter, will he support the ticket? Why did he meet with John Anderson? Might he go for Anderson, or even join him as the candidate for vice president?

Kennedy's intentions may be the most important unknown factor awaiting the Democrats in New York. What he does could decide whether there is any realistic chance of a Democratic victory in November. The odds are unfavorable as it is. If he takes a walk, the prospect will be for disaster.

Fair Guess

And his present thinking is a mystery. One professional student of politics said the other day: "When I see only these fellows maneuvering, I usually have a sense of his strategic objective — where he's going, what he wants, I don't know. His people don't seem to know, and I'm not sure he does. He just goes on. It's like he's on automatic pilot."

But I think it is possible to make a fair guess on where Kennedy will come out. He is, after all, a man with a record in politics and a position in the system. This suggests that it is necessary to make a sharp distinction between his course up to the moment of the convention roll call on the presidential nominee and what he does afterward.

His dogged persistence since Carter won a majority of the delegates two months ago has seemed to many a quixotic performance, but it does have a straightforward explanation. In this curious political year, Kennedy thought, anything could happen. A crisis abroad or a scandal at home might force Carter out of the race. Then he would be

the logical alternative, the man who made the effort and kept at it despite the odds.

The Billy Carter affair, when it broke, may have seemed to Kennedy the transforming event that he thought might come along. In fact, it may well turn out to do Carter more good than harm; he is strong on issues of personal integrity, and his press conference performance on Billy Carter was highly effective.

The Kennedy theory may have been wrong anyway. If something had removed Carter's doubt that the Carter delegates would've turned to Kennedy as the alternative; they had been chosen, most of them, in direct opposition to his candidacy. But the point is that Kennedy has believed the theory and really thought he could be nominated.

There were personal reasons to keep going, too. Kennedy was proving, in a way, that he had the character to survive the miscalculations and disappointments of the early primary months. He was carrying out an obligation to his supporters. He was speaking for the Democratic Party's established liberal principles, especially on economic issues. And he was under no particular pressure to get out.

But the calculation must change, from Kennedy's viewpoint, if and when Jimmy Carter is nominated. Then the demands of party loyalty become very strong for a man like Sen. Kennedy. There is nothing in his record to suggest that there is in him the fey egotism of a Gene McCarthy, or a more general willingness to leave the party.

Ideology points the same way. Kennedy has real differences with Carter, but they are pretty pale compared to those with Ronald Reagan. Is the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who has made judicial appointments a major interest, going to be easy with the

Carter Brothers: Moral Blindness?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The moment of truth for Jimmy Carter in the saga of his brother's influence-peddling came on April 1 of this year. On that day, Zbigniew Brzezinski laid before him an intelligence report revealing that Billy Carter was seeking to cash in on his White House contacts by becoming the official Libyan middleman in a multimillion-dollar oil deal.

Getting commissions for secretly representing a foreign power is evidence of a felony. At that moment, both the president and his national security adviser knew that Billy Carter — then under investigation — was probably in the process of committing a crime. (They did not know that Billy had already accepted \$20,000 and lied about it to the FBI, but that is not significant — only the president's knowledge and actions are important.)

What did the president do? We know what he did not do: He did not tell his brother to cease and desist immediately. What if such a direct order to stop breaking the law had failed to impress his brother? The president could then have stated publicly that any compensation steered to any member of his family by a foreign power would be no influence at all. The Carter White House — indeed, attempted influence-buying would be counterproductive. That would have been the ethical action.

No Action

Instead, possessed of this damning information, President Carter — according to his own testimony — did nothing. "I told [Brzezinski] he had been right to caution Billy," he knew that meant nothing. Brzezinski had reported that the president's brother, when asked not to do anything "embarrassing," had told him to mind his own business.

At that moment of truth, the president knew he had taken at least three specific actions that encouraged his brother to set up his Libyan oil deal.

1. He had sent a "good job" commendation on a confidential State Department cable to his brother after his first Libyan trip.
2. On Billy's request, the president had arranged a picture-taking session the year before with Jack McGregor, who had been clearly identified on the president's appointment sheet as vice president of Carey Oil — part of the same company (Charter Oil) with which Billy was seeking Libyan-directed commissions of up to \$20 million per year.

3. He had obviously elevated his brother in Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi's eyes by using Billy Carter as the go-between in the White House meeting of Nov. 27 with the Libyan representative. According to Qadhafi, important assurances of a pro-Arab post-election policy were given: "Since it was primarily exploratory," says Zbig, "I did not make a record of it." That rings false.

Despite that encouragement from the Oval Office, and despite guilty

knowledge that Billy's appointment was being offered for a President Carter — according to own testimony — did nothing stop the influence-peddling for next three months.

The president did not act to stop the influence-peddling even as his brother came to the White House on June 11, seeking aid from Brzezinski, who turned over to White House counsel L. Pat Baker the president's lawyer ranged for Billy to hire a law firm which would keep White House closely advised at Justice Department moves.

On June 17, according to the viciously miffed Cutler, "the attorney general said he had some other matters to take up privately with president and I left." Having arranged for no witnesses to present, the attorney general, the president the assurance sought — in Carter's words, "it would be no punishment for Billy would only 'acknowledge' was an agent of Iran." (He is Libya — it's hard to tell those nations apart.)

Still no action from the president about his brother's acting as a secret agent of a terrorist nation. Days later, Cutler sent a memo the president warning that the Justice Department was about to panel a grand jury. He enclosed a column that appeared that day this writer about Justice's law team toward the president's brother and added that the story "concerns matters still further."

Two days later, at 6:54 a.m. on June 28, "I talked to Billy about helping Libya."

But not word was spoken about the act of peddling influence. Billy Carter raised the subject because "this can become an embarrassment incident later on, particularly American Jews."

Singled Out

The president's diary shows he sided consistently with his brother against the probers, singling out July 1 with Billy's complaint that he was "singled out, again, by Jack Anderson and Safire, which is probably true" and singling out July 7 with his brother being "harassed by the government."

We may see a motive this family-before-duty attitude when the unpurged Cutler report is forced out.

The president sees "no propriety" in all this. Money used to label "corrupt" the hire the shah's relatives to do business in Iran, but it is evidently even an "impropriety" to have him President Carter's brother do business in Libya.

The issue is not whether a crown prince influenced his son on Libyan policy, which is silly; issue is why the president — being for three months that brother was trying to squeeze out of his demonstrated House influence — was too big fearful to stop him.

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Brother
Blind
William Safire



SHOCKED SURVIVOR — Country-Western singer Charlie Pride mopped brow in disbelief after he and his band arrived in Dallas Wednesday following a mid-air collision between his plane and a single-engine Cessna-172, whose two pilots were killed. Pride's 16-passenger, twin-engine Fairchild F-27 was clipped in the tail by the Cessna as it was approaching Dallas airport. It suffered extensive damage but was able to make an emergency landing with greatly reduced power. Debris from the smaller airplane was scattered over an area of more than three square miles.

A Virus-Cloning Experiment Is Halted In U.S. After Mix-up in Subject Matter

By Edwin Chen
LA JOLLA, Calif., Aug. 7 (LAT) — When Dr. Ian Kennedy set out just months ago to clone the genetic material of a rare insect virus, the biologist at the University of California, San Diego, had little reason to think that anything would go wrong.

But now the university has stopped Dr. Kennedy's experiments and reported his activities to the National Institutes of Health near Washington.

Dr. Kennedy initially intended to clone the Sindbis virus in a relatively routine procedure requiring few safety precautions. But what he instead turned out to be the mink virus, a closely related African mosquito-borne strain that has higher risk classification and was not approved for cloning under NIH safety guidelines at the time.

The explanation for the mix-up was that Dr. Kennedy thought he was working with one kind of virus, but in fact was working with another.

The incident is believed to be the latest violation of the federal government's controversial guidelines governing cloning and recombinant DNA research, knowledge of which is in the field.

Material in Deep Freeze
Dr. Kennedy, a well-known virologist who has published numerous articles in scientific journals, came to USC three years ago from England. Both strains of viruses are within his area of specialty. When he said, "I don't wish to speculate on the material he cloned has been confiscated by the university's safety committee and put in deep freeze in a special 'containment' lab on another part of campus, pending investigations not only by the NIH but also by the bioethics committee and the university's biology department."

Dr. Gordon Gill, an endocrinologist who serves as chairman of a campus scientific activities watch committee, described the matter as highly sensitive. "This gives an important scientist doing important work," he said.

Dr. Gill and others emphasize that at no time during the mix-up in Kennedy's lab was there any talk of threat to life personnel or the public.

Nevertheless, the incident may kindle the national debate that began in the late 1970s over the safety of gene-splicing, or recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), a debate over such research led national guidelines that all scientists and institutions receiving federal support are required to follow.

Dr. Robert Sinsheimer, a biologist who figured prominently in the gene-splicing guidelines controversy

and is now chancellor of the University of California, Santa Cruz, said: "This illustrates one of the kinds of concerns people have had — that scientists do make mistakes and accidents do happen. You don't always accomplish what you set out to accomplish. That's why some of us felt that that's a reason for maintaining more stringent guidelines. This is an illustration that all procedures are fallible."

But guidelines have been gradually relaxed. And that's one complicating factor as NIH and UCSD administrators contemplate the next step in reviewing Dr. Kennedy's cloning experiments.

While the biological agent that Dr. Kennedy cloned in January was prohibited at the time by federal guidelines, it no longer is. The NIH on July 29 approved the cloning of agents such as those he worked on.

"The experiment, as of now, is biologically safe — as it was six months ago," Dr. Gill said.

Dr. Kennedy said his experiment

was intended to pursue the possibility of constructing an antiviral gene that could be used to combat the Sindbis virus. He said he continued working with his cloned material despite suspicions that the virus might be something other than the intended Sindbis strain.

"I asked Dr. Kennedy to put all the material in the freezer and stop working with both materials," Dr. Gill recalled. On July 24, the next day, the DNA subcommittee of the biosafety panel met with Dr. Kennedy for several hours in an attempt to ascertain how the mix-up might have occurred.

"Everything seemed to have been handled in perfectly safe biomedical conditions," said Dr. Gill. "We have no question that Dr. Kennedy has taken the proper precautions. Except there appears to be a mix-up of viruses. Based on the evidence we had, the committee felt that all work with any of the cloned material had to stop."

Romanian Jet Crashes; 1 of 164 Killed
NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Aug. 7 (AP) — A Romanian jetliner carrying 164 Romanian fishermen crashed into the Atlantic early today just off the Mauritanian coast. Only one person was killed, one was missing and 13 were injured, an official Mauritanian statement said.

Four of the injured were reported in serious condition.

The airliner plunged into the ocean on approach to the airport at Nouadhibou, Mauritania's principal port, with no sign that the pilot had triggered a distress signal, according to preliminary reports from the official Mauritanian news agency.

In a later telephone interview with The Associated Press in Paris, the French airline UTA at Nouadhibou said the plane was a

U.S. Called Liable In Nuclear Testing

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — The U.S. government must accept responsibility for injuries and deaths of Americans living near the Nevada atomic test site that might have resulted from above-ground nuclear tests in the 1950s and 1960s, a House subcommittee has concluded.

In a report titled "The Forgotten Guinea Pig," the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation recommends that legislation be passed providing for "prompt and

Cuban Refugees Imprisoned for U.S. Camp Riot

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa., Aug. 7 (AP) — Officials of a Cuban refugee center here, promising swift action against troublemakers, moved 11 aliens to a federal penitentiary yesterday as 1,700 troops ringed the camp after riots this week.

The camp was calm yesterday, one day after three separate outbreaks left 42 Cubans and 16 officials injured. One Cuban designated by the refugees as spokesman blamed the disturbances on agents of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Meanwhile, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials said yesterday that 215 of the 391 Cuban refugees being held at a prison camp in Talladega, Ala., would be released to the custody of relatives in Florida.

A spokesman said in Washington that the agency had determined that the 215 were convicted in Cuba of either political crimes against the Castro regime or of minor offenses as long as 20 years ago.

adequate compensation for the victims of the program."

The report said that enough evidence existed for the government to accept "at least 'compassionate responsibility,' if not legal liability, for the injuries sustained as a result of the nuclear weapons testing program."

The 68-page report, issued yesterday on the basis of hearings held last spring and summer in Washington and the Southwest, is believed to be the first congressional report in about 20 years on the health effects of the weapons test program.

It comes at a time when approximately 965 claims for damages have been filed by residents of Nevada, Utah and Arizona in federal court in Salt Lake City. The suits seek more than \$2 billion in damages relating to the nuclear explosions.

"The greatest irony of our atmospheric nuclear testing program is that the only victims of United States nuclear arms since World War II have been our own people," the report says.

Last February, a high-level government panel established by President Carter to recommend a means to deal with claims for compensation also said that the government should acknowledge responsibility for such deaths and injuries.

However, the members of that panel, which included five Cabinet secretaries, recommended establishing an administrative program to settle compensation claims rather than a legislative remedy, such as the one suggested in the House subcommittee report. The earlier study, which has not yet been acted on, said that the legislative approach was too costly because it would cover many more people.

September Hearings
The new report will be forwarded to the House Judiciary Committee, which is already studying compensation legislation submitted by Rep. Gunn McKay, D-Utah, that is similar to what is recommended in the report. Sens. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, and Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., have also introduced a compensation bill in the Senate. Hearings may be held by the House Judiciary Committee on the compensation question as early as September.

"Simple human compassion and morality dictate that we promptly and adequately compensate these unfortunate victims for their past suffering," said Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D-Texas, chairman of the House subcommittee.

The administrative remedy proposed by the panel would establish minimum probability standards that a claimant would have to meet to be eligible for compensation.

The report concludes that "the government totally failed to provide adequate protection for the residents of the area." It says that because of the government's "aggressive policy" of promoting the development of nuclear weapons, it failed to "pursue adequate and impartial scientific research regarding the health hazards posed by nuclear radiation exposure."



St. John the Divine and scribe, icon attributed to Damaskinos.

Art Sorting Out the Icons In Loverdo Collection

By Haris Livas
ATHENS (IHT) — Byzantine icons hide many secrets. There are specialists whose job it is to discover the age of an icon and the artist, but the answers are often tentative. Chrysoula Baltyanni and Theodoros Bahara are the experts at the Athens Byzantine Museum whose job it was to pry these secrets out of the icons in the Loverdo Collection.

The collection was put together by a banker, Dionysios Loverdo, who began by purchasing the 200 icons in the collection of Alexios Kolivas. Loverdo added to this core and when he died in 1934 he owned 590 icons. Four years before his death he established the Dionysios Loverdo Museum in his Athens mansion, but it was a private collection and could be visited only by permission of his heirs.

The collection in recent years has suffered from fire and theft, which led Loverdo's daughters to give it to the state, which accepted it last September. The number of icons by that time was down to 470, not all of them of high quality. In 1946, A.A. Papayannopoulos-Palaois had put together the first catalog of the collection, but he had not realized how many works bore false signatures or were fakes. Loverdo had taken some bad advice, a danger to be expected in collecting Byzantine icons.

Finally 150 icons were selected for exhibition at the Byzantine Museum. They were deemed worthy of a whole new building, even though the collection is only on permanent loan. The icons not shown are in storage at the museum and the mansion on Mavromichalis Street is empty and boarded up. The great columns of the facade hint at former splendor, but it is hemmed in by high-rise buildings and a visit is a melancholy experience.

Ms. Bahara, who is the daughter of Greece's most notable Byzantinologist, Manolis Hadjidakis, recalls visiting the mansion when the icons were still in place. "The atmosphere was heavy. The rooms looked like they belonged in the last century. The icons were hung one above the other on velvet walls. They were not properly lit and it was dark and stuffy."

Many of the icons needed restoration before the collection was opened to the public in February. Some had been painted with false gold backgrounds. Five restorers went to work, their job being to restore only where the fault had spoiled the icon. This new approach does not allow the restorer to do things like fill in missing areas. It was discovered that some of the icons had fake signatures. Where the Byzantinologists were sure of that, they have marked the work anonymous. Where not sure of its authenticity they have put a question mark beside the name.

The oldest icon in the collection is from the 14th century. Most of the icons are post-Byzantine, from the 15th and 16th centuries. Pavlos Lazaridis, director of the Byzantine Museum, is not totally enthusiastic about the collection. "We have better in the museum's collection," he said.

Outstanding Works
Yet there are some outstanding works. These include verified paintings by Michael Damaskinos from the beginning of the Cretan School, including his "Megas Arhieretus" (Christ, the Great Priest). Another important work, "attributed" to Damaskinos, depicts St. John the Divine and his scribe in the cave, the saint's thoughts illuminated by the rays of the Holy Spirit coming from the hand of God in the heavens.

Damaskinos worked in the 16th century; two priests from Crete who painted in the 17th century, Theodore Poulakis and Emanuel Tzanes, are considered worthy successors. Tzanes, who went to the Ionian Islands, then settled in Venice, is represented by several works, among them "The Virgin Lampovissa" (Lampovitsa being a monastery in Epiros) showing her on a marble throne. A representative work by Poulakis, who ended up in Corfu, is his melodramatic "Crucifixion," showing a black devil with red wings grasping by the throat a thief on the cross next to Christ.

Italian mannerism is found in the work of both, but an Italianate influence is in evidence in post-Byzantine icons of a century earlier, with a series of paintings of the Virgin as "Madre Consolatrice." Most of these icons were made by expatriate Cretan artists for Italian customers. The Virgin in Byzantine icons can bear one of hundreds of different designations so the presence of an Italian one among them is not surprising. Among the others is a rare "Virgin of the Burning Bush" ("Panagia I Valos"), with the flames surrounding her like a mandala.

The Virgin's birth, death and entry into the Temple are frequent iconographic themes. The Loverdo Collection has an icon of the latter painted by Angelos in the 17th century showing the Virgin as a little old lady in black. Such depictions are standard in Byzantine art, where the point is to depict not the real but the eternal world. Thus gold backgrounds symbolize eternity, the size of the figures is based on hierarchical considerations and not perspective, and staring black eyes are windows into the soul.

Gambling Losers in West Germany Help State

By Harry Trimborn
BADEN-BADEN, West Germany (LAT) — Losers at this famed resort's casino can take comfort in the thought that their losses contribute to the quality of West Germany's social and cultural life.

And they can be certain that their bad luck at the roulette wheel is just bad luck. There is little illegal gambling or cheating in West Germany because of tough gambling laws and the vigilance of government authorities. Besides, the temptation for illegal gambling is minimal because most forms of gambling are permitted.

As much as 90 cents out of every dollar lost by gamblers in West Germany's flourishing casinos is turned over to public agencies. Smaller, but still sizable, proportions are taken from the two other major forms of gambling — horse racing and lotteries. But none comes from individual gamblers, whose winnings are tax-free.

The flow of tax money has increased the pressure to open casinos as a way to help finance social projects. Ten casinos have been established since 1973, when there were only 13 in five of West Germany's 11 semi-autonomous states. Now every state has at least one.

Uses of Gambling Income
Income from gambling was used to help restore Cologne's cathedral and to help finance the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich. It helps finance homes for the elderly, public housing, youth clubs, resort hotels, the construction and maintenance of river dikes in Hamburg, construction of new town halls and restoration of old ones.

In Baden-Baden it helps pay for mowing lawns, tending flower beds and trimming trees in the resort's gardens. "Our casino pays for the major portion of the city's operating expenses," said Baron Hartmann von Richthofen, manager of the casino.

The money, he explained, comes only from the

Poets The 'Creative Condition' Of Vicente Alexandre

By George Semler Jr.
MADRID (IHT) — Since the Swedish academy awarded Vicente Alexandre the 1977 Nobel Prize, the poet's life has changed. His seclusion, always legendary, has become even more intense, his health complicated. The tiny street on which his house has stood for more than half a century has been renamed Vicente Alexandre Street.

The Nobel laureate is a tall man. At 82, the classical lines of his face and figure reflect the sweep and force of Castile, Spain's central plateau. Straight as a cypress, the poet walks in unassisted.

The house is small. The chairs and sofa of the library are upholstered in dark green. Everywhere is austerity; there is no sign of luxury. Shelves are massed with books, most bound in paper: Cervantes, Borges, Neruda, Yeats.

The poet places his guests carefully, lifting a chair for himself, his back to the light.

"I'm blind," he says. "But I'm going to have operations." He proceeds to organize and identify his guests.

"Now who's who? You know, I receive almost no one now."

"I think the prize may have been quite difficult for him," said a fellow member of the Spanish Royal Academy. There are poets like Gerardo Diego and Damaso Alonso who obviously deserved the honor, certainly no less than Alexandre. He practically hasn't been seen since he won the Nobel. Maybe it has been as much of a stigma as an honor. Who is to say? It made Alexandre into a celebrity, and he is known to be a very private man. Fame was never his objective.

Indeed, Alexandre was so private that his poetry was not even published until friends came upon his work and took it to Jose Ortega y Gasset at the *Revista de Occidente*. Since then his production has been constant.

"I certainly do," Alexandre declared when asked if he still writes poetry. "It's not a question of still writing poetry. I always write poetry. I always have and I always will. It is that I am a poet. It is," he raises his hands in a gesture at once helpless and determined, "my way of life, my form of being, my means of being human."

Alexandre has kidney problems. The blood supply to the left side of his head has been insufficient. One eye sees little, the other almost nothing. Yet the note of triumph, hard-won, humbly accepted, is unmistakable.

Breathing and Poetry
"I cannot conceive of living without writing poetry. Breathing and writing poetry are activities of equal importance to my existence."

The poet's eyes, though sightless, suggest a twinkle, a playfulness in full stride detaching nothing from the conviction in his words.

"When I discovered poetry I knew it was my destiny. That I would always have it to work on."

Alexandre is one of the last survivors of the group of Spanish poets known as the "Generation of 1927," a literary movement felt by many to have nothing more in common than the fact that its members reached the age of reason and consent in or about that year.

Carlos Bousoño, whom Alexandre has described as "one of the greatest poets Spain has produced," credits time and place with much of Alexandre's impact. Bousoño, the foremost Alexandre scholar, wrote, "Vicente Alexandre was lucky to have been born Spanish in 1898." Bousoño considers that the "individualism" begun by the Romantics is carried to its point of greatest subjectivity in the "verbal irrationalism" of Alexandre's Mediterranean sensibility.

"Verbal irrationalism," defines Bousoño, "is the use of language more for its psychological or sub-

More Accessible
Beginning in 1954 with the publication of "Historia del Corazon" (History of the Heart), Alexandre became more accessible to a wider range of readers, his language less difficult, his poetry dedicated to man, as opposed to his earlier work which had aspired to become one with Nature, the Cosmos. Alexandre's leitmotif seems to be "oneness, or solidarity through love, eros; first with nature, later with Man."

"One must work very hard for inspiration . . . in order to deserve it when it comes," says Alexandre, the forefinger of his right hand touching his temple.

"I always tell young poets, or young people who wish to become poets. 'Sit down and work at it!' Inspiration will not hit you on the head like a leaf falling from a tree. Inspiration is simply being in a creative condition; but it doesn't come by itself. The poet makes it happen by steady work."

Alexandre has spent the last 40 years in his home on the edge of Madrid's University City. A surprising number of people think he has been in exile, so few have been his apprentices.

The door opens again. It is time to go.

"Inspiration," says Alexandre, by way of postscript, is not like a precious wind from the heavens; it is like water from a well, which men must draw up from the earth with their hands."

The poet takes short steps, but stands straight. Until when?

"It all depends, you know, what happens to me. Everything is up in the air now, you know. 'Todas son incognitas.'"

Sharps and Flats
MONTE CARLO — Frank Sinatra headlines a benefit gala for the Monaco Red Cross Aug. 8 at the Sporting Club at 9 p.m. Jocelyn Jove with her *Sy Oliver* orchestra is featured there Aug. 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14.

ZURICH — Kenny Rogers, Jimmy Woods, Jimmy Gouley and Marc Hammer are at the Club 82 through Aug. 10.

HILSESD — The Dutch Rhythm Boys are appearing tonight at the Hotel Kalkreuthsporen.

COPENHAGEN — Richard Boone is featured at the Club Montmartre Aug. 8, 9, 10 and 11. The 11th and 12th Red Rodney and his Sullivan on the 14th.

LONDON — The Jimmy Gouley trio will be at the Pizze Express Aug. 12-16.

ON TOUR — The group Polka is in La Touque with her *Sy Oliver* orchestra is featured there Aug. 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14.

ANTWERP — Jazz festival at the Middelheim Aug. 11-16 featuring Jimmy Witherspoon, Gerry Mulligan and many more.

PARIS — Joe Turner is at the Calvados, Jack Hammer at the Don Corrallo and Maxine Souray at the Hotel Marianne through Aug. 31.

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Soviet Woman's Freedom Sought
MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP) — The family of veteran dissident activist Tatiana Velikanova complained to authorities yesterday that she has been in detention for more than nine months without trial, in violation of Soviet law.

In a letter to the procurator-general, the top Soviet legal official, Miss Velikanova's mother, son, daughter and two other relatives demanded that she be released pending trial. Under Soviet law, an accused person under investigation can be confined for a maximum of nine months.

Screenwriter and Novelist Brought Woodard, 39, who wrote the screenplay for the hit movie "Grease," died of liver failure yesterday at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. A family spokesman said Mr. Woodard had been admitted to the hospital with hepatitis. He was the author of the screenplay "Can't Stop the Music" and the novel "Meet Me at the Melba."

Solomon Novak Schmidt
CLEVELAND, Aug. 7 (AP) — Solomon Novak Schmidt, a pioneer in working with the mentally retarded, is dead at 81. Mrs. Schmidt received the Roman Catholic Pro Ecclesia Medal, the church's highest honor for lay service, from Pope Pius XII. She was a past vice president of the National Council of Catholic Women and a founder of the Council for Retarded Children, a prototype for similar organizations across the United States.

Willis Crittenden Dead at 89; Was Corps Commander in WWII
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — Retired Army Lt. Gen. Willis Crittenden, 89, a cavalry officer who became a corps commander in Italy during World War II, died here Monday.

Gen. Crittenden helped convert the horse cavalry to armor in the late 1930s and the early years of World War II. He commanded the IV Corps during 326 days of combat in 1944 and 1945, leading it from south of Rome to northern Italy, where it crossed the Po River and sealed the Alpine passes before reaching German forces could retreat.

He also served as head of the Caribbean Defense Command,

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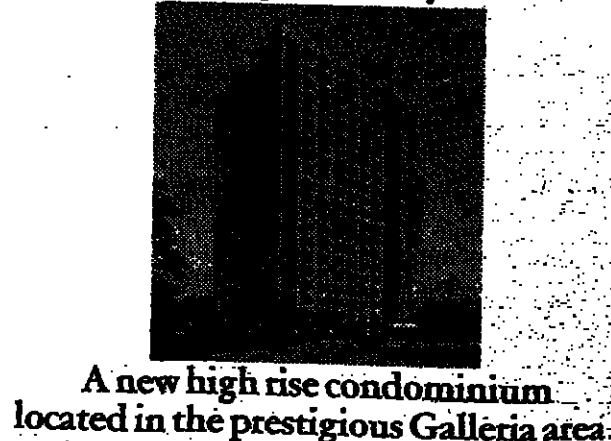
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Saudis Reportedly Consider Oil Price Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — Saudi Arabia was reported today to be considering raising its \$28-a-barrel price to at least \$30 as early as mid-August, despite the world oversupply of petroleum.

The trade newspaper Platts Oilgram News, citing an unidentified "reliable source," said four members of the country's Supreme Petroleum Council have been pressing for a \$2-a-barrel increase this month and other \$2 increase in November.

Three other members of the advisory body — including the influential minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani — are backing a single \$4 increase to \$32 in the fourth quarter, the newspaper said.

Black & Decker Borrows Outside U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — Black & Decker said yesterday it will borrow \$55 million from a consortium headed by a British bank.

The medium-term loan, worth about \$130 million at recent exchange rates, was negotiated with Morgan Grenfell, a London bank, and carries an interest rate slightly higher than the company might have to pay a U.S. bank. However, a tax credit and the loan's value as a hedge against fluctuations in foreign currency are expected to offset the difference in rates, a Black & Decker spokesman said.

Interest on the loan is tied to the London interbank borrowing rate, and Black & Decker will pay the loan back on a semiannual schedule beginning January 1985 and ending in 1987. The loan represents the first time the company has gone to a non-U.S. lender for long-term financing, he said.

Bechtel Wins North Sea Oil Contract

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Bechtel has won a \$230-million contract from Arco Oil & Gas, a division of Atlantic Richfield, to design and build offshore facilities for the Prudhoe water flood project on Alaska's North Slope.

The aim of the project is to increase oil output through the injection of 2 million barrels of sea water daily at high pressure into the wells.

The Prudhoe Bay area is the nation's largest single oil pool.

K. Automakers Slow Production

ANDOVER, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.K. automakers produced 138,900 passenger cars and commercial vehicles in July, down 25.3 percent from June and up 5 percent from July 1979, according to preliminary figures released by the Department of Industry.

Sales generally slack off in July, because the British registration year ends in August and buyers tend to defer their purchases until then, so their car is registered in the new series and looks newer when they buy it.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, production rose 21.2 percent from June 1979 and 5.6 percent from July 1979.

P-Selection Trust Merger Cleared

ANDOVER, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — The Trade Department said there will be no antitrust problems with the proposed merger of P-Selection Trust, the mining group.

GM Is Suffering, But Less Than Others

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — General Motors' record \$412-million second-quarter deficit rivaled half-billion-dollar losses of Ford and Chrysler. And the \$800-million analysts expect GM to lose all of this year — its first deficit since 1921 — will be in the league with the two others' projected \$1-billion-plus night-

mares in the present industry-wide recession. GM is suffering far less than the others. Its car sales this year have fallen 18 percent, only as much as Ford's and Chrysler's. As a result, it is selling an overwhelming 60 percent of all U.S.-made autos. It is counting imports, whose share of the U.S. market has increased, and has held its own while Ford and Chrysler have lost ground.

More important, GM is building a reputation during the crisis. While others have been compromising on product plans and cutting vital outlays to stay afloat, GM has been speeding costly new-product development and accelerating sales of dollars of capital spending. While the others are making do with existing products, GM is developing new ones, and its factories are permanently closing unneeded units. GM has been announcing plans to replace old units with new ones to expand its manufacturing capacity.

For more than a year, consumers have shunned the big, inefficient cars that made Detroit rich and famous, and the industry's well-being is dependent on a complete and rapid switch to small, thrifty autos. As big-car sales began falling, so did profits necessary to finance sweeping redesign of products and plants.

Of the domestic automakers, only GM seems to have the underlying financial stamina. With its head start, GM is expected to swamp its rivals in the next few years with a new line of products.

A fundamental realignment may be taking place. William Niskanen Jr., a former director of economics for Ford, predicted that in five years, "there will be only one full-line domestic auto company — General Motors."

GM's share of domestic sales could easily approach 70 percent before long, some analysts believe, and the company is likely to account for well over 50 percent of the total U.S. market, including imports. GM sales amount to 46 percent of the nation's combined domestic and foreign car sales.

Some suggest that GM's growing dominance over its U.S. rivals could prompt government antitrust efforts to break up the company. But GM maintains that the real point is the need to compete with Japanese and other foreign automakers. "We don't look at domestic sales so much any more," said Elliott Estes, GM president. "Our big competition is with the imports." Imports account for 27 percent of the U.S. market, more than Ford and Chrysler combined.

Bankers Work to Salvage S. Korean Refinery Loan

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — International bankers are working to salvage a \$200-million loan to the Honam Oil Refinery of South Korea, it was reported today.

Bankers say they are withholding the money, which was to have been paid in June to finance refinery expansion already under way.

Honam, a joint venture held equally by Caltex Petroleum of the United States and South Korea's Lucky Ltd., is one of South Korea's leading refining companies.

The bankers are seeking further assurances from both the company and the government, as they did with a \$500-million credit for Korean Air Lines, whose technical default was resolved after negotiations earlier this year. Both companies fell short of the 1979 financial performance standards they had agreed to meet under their loan contracts.

Bankers asked that the Honam loan be guaranteed by a government bank, Korea Exchange Bank. When the company and government officials insisted that the loan continue to carry no guarantee, the banks tentatively decided to ask for increased payments — in the form either of a higher interest rate or additional fees. That question is still being negotiated. While it waits, Honam is financing initial costs of the refinery expansion through short-term loans, sources say.

"The credit risk has changed," said one banker. "The animal we were lending to six months ago is a different animal now." Said another, "Lending to a country in political and economic trouble, the higher the rate is justified."

The technical defaults have pushed bankers to take a harder view of South Korea. Some are beginning to argue that the country could have trouble lining up the additional \$2 billion in short and medium-term commercial credit it needs for the rest of this year, at least at the rates it would like. Others, however, believe that with international credit markets soft, bankers will lend to South Korea whether they really want to or not.

Algeria Steps Up Gas Shipments to Gaz de France

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — Algeria is stepping up the shipment of purified natural gas to France despite the continued stalemate in negotiations over prices.

Officials at Gaz de France said carriers with a total of 435 million cubic meters of gas are to leave Algerian ports for France this month, compared with nine shipments with 235 million cubic meters last month. As a result, GDF will move delivery restrictions on some large industrial users, the officials said.

Algeria began gradually to slow down gas deliveries to France in January this year. Although the state-run Sonatrach oil company blamed the slowdown on "technical difficulties," it coincided with the beginning of negotiations following Algeria's demand to raise the price of gas to that of crude oil, or more than \$6 per 1,000 cubic feet.

In the absence of a new agreement, GDF is said to have agreed to pay about \$3.05 per 1,000 cubic feet in account against future settlements.

France relies on Algeria for about 3 percent of its gas requirements, a level scheduled to rise to 25 percent by 1985 under long-term contracts signed last year.

OECD Is Hopeful On Japan Outlook

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Aug. 7 (IHT) — In the months ahead, Japan's economic growth will slow substantially, accompanied by modest inflation, but a pickup will follow in the first half of next year, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

Of major forecasts dealing with Japan issued by international agencies in recent months, including the International Monetary Fund's world outlook report of last April, the OECD's annual survey released here is viewed by economists as the most optimistic yet.

"There is no doubt that Japan also emerges as the best economic performer within the OECD area for 1980 and given present figures, the situation looks good for the period ahead," an OECD official said today.

Indeed, the report concludes that the new Japanese government should consider relaxing its restrictive monetary policies, largely to prevent lagging private investment in Japan from coming to a standstill.

Uncertainties

The OECD warns of uncertainties clouding Japan's future, including "the future saving behavior of households and the degree to which the corporate sector may be willing to borrow." But the agency concludes guardedly, "the recent reversal of interest rate trends in major foreign markets provides scope for some re-orientation of monetary policy."

Along with its current line on how its member countries should behave economically, OECD emphasizes that Japan should continue giving priority to containing inflation, presently rising toward an annual rate of 8.5 percent. But if, as is expected, price rises are brought under control, a shift toward an expansionary policy should be considered by leaders in Tokyo — described by OECD in the jargon of economists as "adjustments in demand management."

Such a shift would be the first of its kind recommended by the OECD to any of its major members — comprising North America, West Europe and Japan — and coincides with emerging economic policies of the new Japanese government. "Our views, with some differences in projections, are in line with the more stimulative actions being considered by the new government," the OECD official said.

Taking into account Japan's relatively smooth absorption of recent oil-price increases and uncertainties regarding the duration and severity of recession in other OECD countries, the agency concludes that Japan is presently on "a new medium-term growth path, while retaining great flexibility of adaptation."

Indeed, Japan is adjusting better to the recent oil-price increases than most industrialized countries and better than in the early 1970s when the so-called first oil shock helped trigger Japan's worst recession since the early 1950s, OECD said.

The major reasons: Japan's improved control of inflation; avoidance of a sharp drop in GNP and policymaking successfully managing what OECD termed "balanced sharing of the real income losses" in the business and consumer sectors of the economy.

Specifically, OECD forecasts that Japan's GNP growth rate will fall to around 3.75 percent by the middle of next year from a 5.5-percent expansion rate during all of 1980. But "some pickup may take place in the first half of next year ... as the pass-through of the rise in import price (mainly oil) comes to an end," the report said.

Thanks largely to what OECD describes as responsible attitudes among Japan's trade union demands for wage increases and a rise in productivity, Japan's inflation rate will fall to an annual rate of 6.25 percent in the second half of next year from the 8.5 percent rate projected for the second half of this year, OECD said. The report noted that wages in Japan this year may expand by 9.5 percent, which is only 1 percentage point more than in 1979.

Moreover, despite slowing growth in world trade generally, Japan's export volume is expected to continue expanding appreciably and for which OECD foresees the following scenario: Largely because of rising import costs, Japan's trade balance will slip into a deficit of around \$5 billion this year — from a \$1.8-billion trade surplus last year — but by first half of 1981 the trade balance will again be in the black.

Assuming that the average price of imported oil will rise by around 75 percent this year and that the exchange rate of the yen remains unchanged from its early May level (\$236.35 to the dollar), OECD predicts that Japan's exports will climb to \$71.6 billion during the first half of next year from \$65.7 billion in the second half of this year.

Meanwhile, imports will rise to \$70 billion from \$66.7 billion in the second half of 1980, resulting in a \$1.6-billion surplus by the middle of next year, according to the OECD report.

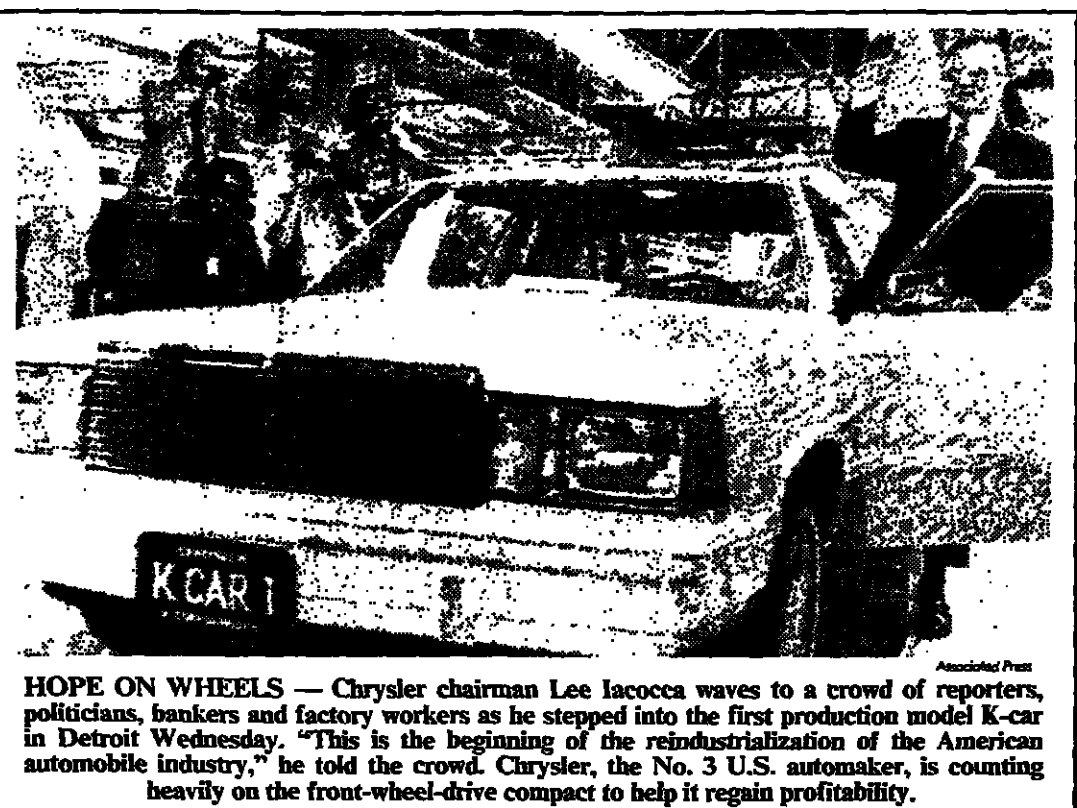
A similar scenario is expected to apply to the deficit in Japan's balance of payments account, which OECD said will nearly double from \$2.8 billion in 1979 to around \$17 billion in 1980. But by the first half of next year with exports rising, the deficit will have fallen gradually to \$4.8 billion from \$7.2 billion in the second half of 1980 and from \$10.1 billion in the first half of this year, OECD said.

Last year among areas of the (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

GM began building its present springboard in 1974. To counter its loss of market share during the 1973 Arab oil embargo, it laid plans to systematically shrink and lighten all its car lines over five years. In April, 1975, at the bottom of a recession, it borrowed \$600 million to keep the program going. At the same time, Ford and Chrysler deferred or wound down new-product plans for lack of cash.

Thus, just when the Iranian revolution began disrupting fuel supplies early last year, GM was able to introduce a line of fuel-efficient compact cars. This helped GM raise its domestic market share four percentage points during the slump.

At the same time, GM has aggressively pushed a second, more extensive round of redesigning for all its car lines. Under its present schedule, GM intends to introduce redesigned subcompact, mid-size, full-size and sports cars by 1983. In each market segment, GM will beat Ford and Chrysler to dealer showrooms by one to three years.



HOPE ON WHEELS — Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca waves to a crowd of reporters, politicians, bankers and factory workers as he stepped into the first production model K-car in Detroit Wednesday. "This is the beginning of the reindustrialization of the American automobile industry," he told the crowd. Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker, is counting heavily on the front-wheel-drive compact to help it regain profitability.

U.K. Teletext System Wins Favor in U.S.

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — In the standard-setting process for so-called teletext transmission of data to home television sets in the United States, a British system has apparently gained more adherents within the industry than a French system.

Twenty-three television broadcasters, manufacturers and engineering companies registered their views in a vote conducted by a task force of the Electronics Industry Association. The vote was a major step in setting a standard for teletext transmission. The standard, once established, will determine how TV sets are to be manufactured for American homes in the future.

An association subcommittee, set up at the request of the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate the rival teletext systems, had sought agreement by 75 percent of its members on standards for operating a teletext system.

The association announcement yesterday stated that the broadcasters, manufacturers and engineers had failed to reach 75-percent agreement on a standard, but it gave no other details of the vote.

Sources close to the association, however, reported that the British Ceefax or Oracle systems, developed in the early 1970s, had won out over the rival and newer French Antiope system. One source said the vote favored the British by a ratio of almost 2-to-1, although some ballots gave no choice and others favored a hybrid system. The association did not indicate what its next move would be.

Last week, CBS broke ranks and petitioned the commission for adoption of standards based on a modified version of the French system. CBS is the first network to have tested a teletext system in this country.

Teletext is a method of broadcasting information such as news items, stock quotations and shoppers guides to TV sets by using the split-second pauses in the transmission of ordinary television programs.

New York Opens a Futures Exchange

By Steve Lohr

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) — No longer content with its also-ran status in the financial futures market, New York is taking dead aim at Chicago and its dominant position in this rapidly growing field with the opening of the New York Futures Exchange today.

The new marketplace, situated just a few doors down from its parent, the New York Stock Exchange, represents a substantial commitment by the stock exchange to the controversial financial futures market, where such interest-sensitive futures contracts as Treasury bills and bonds, Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed certificates and commercial paper are traded.

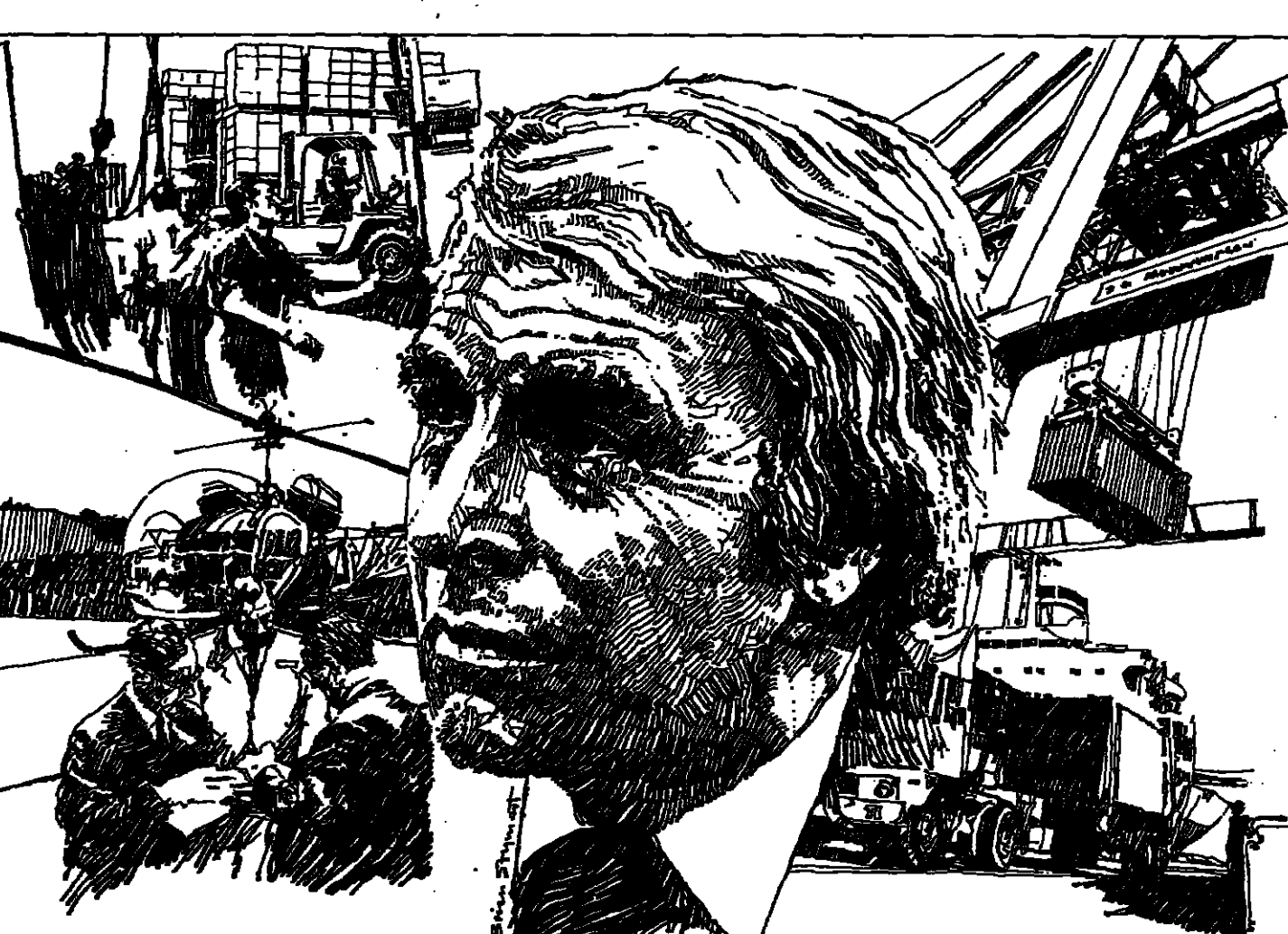
The major users of these investment instruments are banks, thrift institutions, mortgage and investment bankers and corporations that want to "hedge" or protect themselves against future shifts in interest rates.

The new exchange began trading in futures contracts for 20-year Treasury bonds and five currencies. Trading of futures contracts in 90-day Treasury bills is scheduled to begin Aug. 14.

The individual foreign currency contracts will consist of 25,000 British pounds, 100,000 Canadian dollars, 125,000 West German marks, 12.5 million Japanese yen and 125,000 Swiss francs.

Initial trading months for the currencies will be September 1980, October, 1980, November 1980, February 1981, May 1981 and August 1981.

The exchange will be competing head to head with the two established Chicago markets, the International Monetary Market and the Chicago Board of Trade, which dominate trading in financial futures.



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Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 1st largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 7, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	Y.F.	Y.L.	Y.H.	Y.F.	Y.L.	Y.H.
Amsterdam	1.9455	4.39	108.91	47.04	0.2309	118.18	35.25		
Brussels (a)	26.41	67.2125	15.958	4.8978	3.884	77.219	5.148		
Frankfurt	1.7625	4.2115	—	0.21	0.2124	91.82	21.35		
London (b)	2.3045	—	4.2215	0.7358	1.9875	4.39	67.20	13.616	
Madrid	168.80	1.9820	67.129	20.236	—	42.45	29.26	37.147	102.58
New York	—	2.307	0.874	0.2422	—	0.2104	0.0232	8.089	0.316
Paris	4.1122	9.75	231.45	—	4.994	272.45	14.262	237.60	7.09
Stockholm	1.4438	3.8956	92.2578	39.8759	0.1959	84.6708	5.7671	—	29.8472
Zurich	1.6221	4.6884	2.528	5.8971	1.79275	2.2525	48.549	3.2322	7.8913

	\$	£	D.M.	Y.F.	Y.L.	Y.H.	Y.F.	Y.L.	Y.H.
Denmark	6.8533	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	1.8177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	6.5534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	0.0028	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	0.0027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1 Swiss franc = 1.73633 U.S. dollars
(a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is black and white, with black squares indicating non-letter positions. Numbers 1 through 57 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are distributed as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
- Row 2: 13, 14, 15, 16
- Row 3: 17, 18, 19
- Row 4: 20, 21, 22, 23
- Row 5: 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
- Row 6: 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
- Row 7: 37, 38, 39, 40
- Row 8: 41, 42, 43, 44
- Row 9: 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51
- Row 10: 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57
- Row 11: 58, 59, 60, 61, 62
- Row 12: 63, 64, 65, 66, 67

Solution to Previous Puzzle

H	A	R	P	S	P	C	A	I	C	H	E
O	A	T	I	O	T	H	O	A	C	H	
R	E	T	E	N	O	R					
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S	A	I	L		S	U	I	T			
E	A	S	E	L		S	U	I	T		
E	A	S	E	L		S	U	I	T		

50 Mermson or Barrymore
 51 Wading bird
 52 Saucers, to some
 53 Rural storage space
 54 "My Friend _____"
 57 Drama group acronym
 58 Asian antelope
 60 French-Belgian river

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	34	90
AMSTERDAM	29	84	Cloudy	MIAMI	30	84
ANKARA	29	84	Fair	MILAN	30	84
ATHENS	37	99	Fair	MONTREAL	18	64
BEIRUT	34	92	Fair	MOSCOW	29	68
BELOGRADE	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	24	75
BERLIN	32	73	Cloudy	NEW YORK	29	69
BRUSSELS	34	73	Cloudy	NICE	24	77
BUCHAREST	30	86	Fair	OSLO	29	68
BUDAPEST	27	81	Fair	PARIS	25	77
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair	PRAGUE	24	75
COPENHAGEN	19	64	Cloudy	ROME	30	86
COSTA DEL SOL	47	87	Fog	SOFIA	30	86
DUBLIN	14	57	Rain	STOCKHOLM	17	63
EDINBURGH	14	57	Rain	TEHRAN	29	68
FLORENCE	33	91	Fair	TEL AVIV	24	93
FRANKFURT	24	75	Fair	TOKYO	20	68
GENEVA	34	75	Fair	TUNIS	30	64
HELSINKI	31	70	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	81
HOUSTON	29	90	Cloudy	WARSAW	18	64
ISTANBUL	22	50	Fair	WASHINGTON	31	88
LAS PALMAS	31	88	Cloudy	ZURICH	24	75
LISBON	25	77	Fair			
LONDON	23	73	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all other cities at 0000 GMT.)

ATLANTA, Aug. 7 (AP) — Two years ago, Paula May, 27, learned that she had a sister. Tonight, she'll meet her for the first time.

"We are so much alike, it's amazing," said Ms. May, who talked to her sister, Billie Denson, for two hours by telephone Tuesday.

Ms. May, of Atlanta, said her search began when her mother told her she had a sister who was given up for adoption at birth.

For almost two years, Ms. May found nothing but dead ends and bureaucratic delays. But with the help of a Superior Court judge, whose order opened the sealed adoption records, Ms. May found her sister and placed the telephone call to New Orleans.

"I said, 'This is your sister. This is Paula, your sister.' She said, 'I've been looking for my mother. I'm glad you found me. Thank you for caring about me even though you've never met me.'"

Ms. Denson is going to Atlanta for the reunion.

HE SAYS I MAY TAKE A TRIP...

AND I MAY INHERIT SOME MONEY AND I MAY FALL IN LOVE

THAT'S FANTASTIC

SOME PEOPLE READ TEA LEAVES... WOODSTOCK READS SUPPER DISHES!

8-8

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HOW MUCH WILL IT COST TO GIVE ME THE BODY OF A MOVIE STAR?

PETER'S HEALTH SPA

YOU'RE IN LUCK...WE GOT A SPECIAL THIS WEEK ON "MISS PIGGY"!

PETER'S HEALTH SPA

88

COVERLY

CORA AND I GOT INTO ANOTHER BIG FIGHT LAST NIGHT

BOSS, YOU SHOULD TRY TO GET ALONG WITH YOUR WIFE

REMEMBER, MARRIAGES ARE MADE IN HEAVEN

SO IS THUNDER AND LIGHTNINGS!

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I WISH TO @&W THEY'D
SEND ME OVER TO THAT
W@ * MOSCOW TO TALK TO
THOSE * &! RUSSIAN LEADERS!!

I'D POUND SOME *O&S
SENSE INTO THEIR W@&S
HEADS!!!

OF COURSE, I'D
NEED A GOOD
TRANSLATOR

8-9

MOSS

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Panel 1: A man in a suit asks a waiter for a "GET SICK" CARD.

Panel 2: The waiter explains it means a "GET WELL" CARD.

Panel 3: The man refuses, saying "NOT FOR THE KING, I DON'T". The waiter is labeled "MARK BLY".

SO YOU'RE TELLING ME A MAN IS ONLY AS GOOD AS HIS PRESS CARDS, PHIL?

THAT'S RIGHT. HERE, I'LL SHOW YOU...HEY, TED!

NOT BAD, RICK; THIS IS TED SHOBERG, OF THE BALTIMORE SUN. TER, MEET RICK REDFERN.

NOT BAD, RICK; THIS IS TED SHOBERG, OF THE BALTIMORE SUN. TER, MEET RICK REDFERN.

GREAT TO MEET YOU, RICK! LOVE YOUR STUFF!

DO I HAVE TO SNIFF HIS TAGS TOO?

WELL, IT CONGEAL'D A LITTLE. RUDE NOT TO.

Post '80

Post '80

Post '80

Post '80

68 Mankin

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MARAD
 [] [O] [] [] [] [] [] []

RANOB
 [] [] [O] [] [] [] [] []


SPOXEE
 [] [] [] [] [] [O] [] []

TOLBEG
 [] [O] [] [] [] [] [] []

© 1984 by Children's Illustrated Press, Inc.

SUCH FIRING WOULD BE CRIMINAL!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: THINK SUITE FICKLE ABACUS
 Answer: You might find a boat in this drawing—
 A "S-KETCH"

By Lynne Sharon Schwartz. Harper & Row. 200 pp. \$9.95
Reviewed by James Atlas

EARLY in Lyne Sharon Schwartz's first novel, *Ivan and Caroline*, two young Americans in Rome, visit the caged wolf kept to commemorate the legend of Romulus and Remus, the twins who were nurtured by a wolf and survived to found the city. "Behind every great civilization is a beast," Ivan remarks. "Noible and beastly together?" Caroline retorts. "A neat trick."

It is a trick Ivan and Caroline manage very well. For 20 years, they grow back and forth in their marriage like the caged wolf, lacerating each other, then saving the wounds. When they meet in the late 1950s, he is a Fulbright scholar studying architecture and art history, she a mathematics graduate student adrift in Rome. From the start, Ivan's youthful ardor is tempered by Caroline's wariness. Their marriage contract calls only for "no irreparable wounds." "Was it a trick of language," Caroline wonders, "that in topology the circle is called a trivial knot?" Yet they endure, and even find a sort of troubled happiness: "Progress seemed to come through a slow, steadily increasing glow darkened with pain."

Caroline is bewildered by Ivan's favorite novels, Goethe's "Elective Affinities," Santayana's "The Last Puritan" and Robert Musil's "The Man Without Qualities," because they "treated reality in a large and unsparring way." Yet that is Schwartz's own method. There is little specific history in her novel; her characters' childhoods, families and careers are scarcely adumbrated. She sketches in the background with broad strokes, depicting two dedicated and complexly complicated lives in just 200 pages.

In the beginning, it is Ivan who pursues Caroline. Practical, sophisticated and self-reliant, he wants his life to turn out a certain way. After the wedding ceremony, he says, "Now that that's taken care of, we can get on with our lives." Caroline, more stubborn and insecure, resists her dependence on Ivan; she has affairs, goes off on her own, and ignores the demands of domestic life. But her efforts to escape the con-

finer of marriage only bind her more closely to it.

Still, this is not a story of neurotic entanglement. Is a curious way, Ivan and Caroline are happy; they quarrel and make up, have children, pursue their careers, move from Boston to a college town and eventually to New York, and accustom themselves to middle age. "This is a certain sort of life," Ivan says. "Limited, practical. Their expectations are predictable. Her expectations, given the author notes meticulously, saying things that are 'in the script' or doing things 'on cue' but as Ivan says, "This is what real life is like."

Schwartz has a gift for the telling detail that illuminates character. Ordering dinner in a Rome restaurant, Ivan likes to "cast 'a nonchalant, campotriotic glance at the waiter, a tableau inevitably ruined when he opened his mouth to order." Caroline is tense; impatient; given to romantic longings. Looking around for a lover, she concentrates on the English department of the university where she has been invited to teach for a semester, because "their minds were expected to be forever in quest of something."

What is so impressive about "Rough Strife" is its simplicity. Schwartz writes with a laconic compression. In the midst of moving, Caroline contemplates the years' accumulation of "belongings and thinks. They had a history, and history was more potent, even, than love." And Schwartz has a good ear for bantering colloquial speech; her dialogue is realistic but never solemnn or flat.

There is a moment in the novel when Caroline accuses Ivan of no longer loving her: "'I do love you,' he said bitterly." That apparent contradiction dominates "Rough Strife." In this unsparring portrait of love and married life, passion falters yet persists — not out of weakness or passivity, but out of a conviction that the limits of marriage can be no less worth enduring than the limits of life itself.

James Atlas is on the staff of the New York Times.

By Bill Barich. Viking. 228 pp. \$10.95.
Reviewed by Heywood Hale Broun

a story by Aldous Huxley, an ancient artist named Empoumenos sought order through numbers." He driven visionary covered vast canvases with thousands of identical tiny swans, and his followers sought salvation by counting them.

The search for order obsesses many of us, particularly when adversity exhausts us with its unfairness. It was on such a search for order that Bill Barich set out for the Golden Gate Fields racetrack, a place where the day's history is disseminated by the press and where, if the following numbers are read correctly, the following day's history can be profitably foretold. At such moments the music of the spheres, that harmonic indicative of divine balance, can be heard in the distance.

Barich went to the track with the weight of personal loss in his heart and a \$5000 bankroll as fuel for the vessel which was to carry him on an unmarked course to logic.

One of the fascinations of racing, those who seek a sense of order through its mathematical permutations, is that the sacker can control the race through the use of his bets and the degree of their risk, the amount of commitment. There are bookies at Oaklawn Park in Arkansas who play strong choices to finish in the first three and happily collect, more often than not, \$2.20 on their \$2 bets. They see life as a series of tiny bites of pleasure with, although failed favorites, an occasional worm or stone for variety.

There are men and women who are Empoumenically convinced that somewhere there are the ultimate winning numbers, and if they bet long enough, count enough swans, they will find them. Since even long odds convince such people that the formula has been found, they are carelessly all out the next day and lose it all, down to the last dollar they use in desperately dig up.

I remember a man giving me, as a proven proof of deep friendship, a graduated betting system he had developed through endless nights in rooms with only a reading lamp and a clock and a horse.

cuffs of the donor. I realized how much he really did like me and how little use I would ever make of his gift.

Barich read more than the form in his cell at the Terrace Motel. He seems to have spent many hours searching the chronicles of the Renaissance, that period when order was to be found through art and architecture, for clues to the scores that the spheres are supposed to beautifully to play.

Discoveries from his historical ratiocination alternate with discoveries about the present state of humanity gathered by Barich, or given to him in the little world bounded by the backstretch of the track and the bar which became a clubhouse for racing regulars.

Though he found neither ruin nor riches in his betting operations, Barich found reason to believe that he had not the relentlessness which is essential to the nature of winners. At that break-even level, which the young despise and the old greet with gratitude, he returned to the home fire had patiently kept the wife home fires burning while he was out looking for something to ease the pain of the present and of his perceived future.

"Laughing in the Hills" is an odd and patchy book, sometimes seeming a simple instructional manual on the ins and outs of thoroughbred racing, sometimes a cry of pain quickly to be stilled by a safe scholarship or an account of Wednesday's fifth race or Thursday's third.

Barich is too young to accept the weary wisdom which says that there is no order save whatever one creates as a cloak against the chill of nothingness; that idea put with somber acceptance by the poet Santanyana when he said "There is no Saviour and Mxy is his mother."

Barich is too young to write with the sure balance of one who loves words and knows how to string them so that we find pleasure in following the string.

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagonized deal, a routine auction gave little away to the defense. West led the spade seven, choosing the second-highest as many experts would with a weak four-card holding. East played the queen, and South won with the ace.

An obvious play for South was to lead hearts from his hand. But he made matters somewhat harder for the defense by leading the club ten to dummy's king and playing a heart to the jack. When West won with the ace, there was only one way to defeat the contract, and he found it.

South's play strongly suggested that he held the club queen, for lacking that card he would no doubt have finessed in that suit. The play to the first trick showed that South held the spade jack — with or without the king — so continuing spades was unlikely to be productive for the defense. If South held the diamond ace, his contract

was probably impregnable, so West assumed that his partner held this most strength. At the fourth trick, West led the diamond queen, bringing joy to his partner's heart.

NORTH
 ♠682
 ♥74
 ♦K64
 ♣AKJ63

WEST
 ♠9743
 ♥A1086
 ♦Q72
 ♣84

EAST
 ♠QJ8
 ♥95332
 ♦A7102
 ♣872

SOUTH (D)
 ♠AKJ8
 ♥KQJ
 ♦883
 ♣106

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1NT	Pass	1NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade seven.

Pirates Take 2 From Cubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Dale Gribble hit a two-run homer and Bert Turner and Grant Jackson combined on a seven-inning leadoff hit to lead the Pirates to a 2-0 victory over the Cubs yesterday and a sweep of their three-game series.

In the fifth inning, Gribble's ninth-inning sacrifice bunt scored Turner and Jackson. Turner scored on catcher Tim Lincecum's throwing error to give the Pirates a 2-0 triumph in the first game.

Gribble's homer came in the fifth inning. He doubled off Steve Nicosia, doubled off Capilla (2-5), and then scored on a pulled back muscle. He had six innings before leaving the game because of a pulled back muscle. Gribble's sixth sacrifice bunt, along with the homer, gave the Pirates the lead.

The game was tied in the fifth inning when Steve Nicosia doubled off Capilla (2-5). Nicosia then scored on a pulled back muscle. Gribble's sixth sacrifice bunt, along with the homer, gave the Pirates the lead.

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home the only run with a sixth-inning single as the Astros beat San Francisco, 1-0.

Dodgers 6, Braves 2
In Atlanta, Don Sutton recorded his 225th career victory as Dusty Baker and Ron Cey hit home runs to help Los Angeles to a 6-2 victory over the Braves.

Orioles 4, White Sox 1
In Baltimore, Ken Singleton and Eddie Murray hit home runs and Mike Flanagan allowed five hits through eight innings in leading the Orioles to a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

Yankees 2, Rangers 1
In New York, Rudy May and Rich Gossage combined on a five-inning shutout as the Yankees edged Texas, 2-1. May (9-5) had a shutout until Richie Zisk hit his 16th home run of the season with two out in the ninth.

A's 3, Twins 1
In Oakland, Calif., catcher Jim Essian, charged with a passed ball that permitted a run to score in the third, drove in the first of three seventh-inning runs that gave the A's a 3-1 victory over Minnesota.

Brewers 9, Red Sox 4
In Boston, Cecil Cooper had four hits and scored the tie-breaking run in a three-run seventh, sparking

the Brewers to a 9-4 victory over the Red Sox.

Cardinals 14, Phillies 0
In Philadelphia, Ted Simmons hit four hits and four RBIs and Steve Carlton pitched a four-inning shutout to lead the Cardinals to a 14-0 victory over the Phillies.

Reds 4, Padres 3
In Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion led off the center-field walk to home plate in the bottom of the ninth and scored the winning run to give the Reds a 4-3 victory over San Diego.

Expos 4, Mets 1
In Montreal, Larry Parrish hit a two-run homer and Scott Sanderson pitched a four-inning shutout to lead the Expos to a 4-1 victory over New York.

Astros 1, Giants 0
In Houston, Ken Forsch pitched a four-inning shutout and Terry Puhl drove in the winning run to lead the Astros to a 1-0 victory over the Giants.

Major League Standings
The following table shows the current standings for the major leagues as of August 7, 1980.

League	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
American League	Baltimore Orioles	57	39	.592	0
	Seattle Mariners	56	40	.583	1
	California Angels	54	42	.563	3
	Minnesota Twins	53	43	.553	4
	Chicago White Sox	52	44	.545	5
	Detroit Tigers	51	45	.532	6
	Los Angeles Angels	49	47	.509	8
	Philadelphia Phillies	48	48	.500	9
	San Francisco Giants	47	49	.489	10
	San Diego Padres	46	50	.479	11
National League	St. Louis Cardinals	58	38	.604	0
	Atlanta Braves	56	40	.583	1
	Los Angeles Dodgers	54	42	.563	3
	San Francisco Giants	53	43	.553	4
	Chicago Cubs	52	44	.545	5
	Philadelphia Phillies	51	45	.532	6
	San Diego Padres	49	47	.509	8
	Los Angeles Dodgers	48	48	.500	9
	San Francisco Giants	47	49	.489	10
	San Diego Padres	46	50	.479	11

France 3, left, and Sverige in close quarters Wednesday.

Millwaukee to a 9-4 victory over the Red Sox.

Royals 5, Tigers 4
In Detroit, Larry Gura and Dan Quisenberry teamed up for an eight-inning shutout as the Royals defeated the Tigers, 5-4. Gura (16-4) walked three and struck out three in winning his sixth in a row, the longest streak of his career.

Indians 5, Blue Jays 2
In Cleveland, reliever Jerry Garvin walked Mike Hargrove with the bases loaded in the seventh to force home Rick Manning with what proved to be the winning run in the Indians' 5-2 victory over Toronto. The game was highlighted by seven double plays.

Angels 8, Mariners 3
In Anaheim, Calif., Carney Lansford's three-run homer capped a seven-run seventh, spurring the Angels' 8-3 romp over Seattle.

Canadians Boxer Lives With 'the Thing That Happened'
By George Vecsey
BUCKINGHAM, Quebec (UPI)—"Let me show you the fight," Gaetan Hart says, attaching his TV set to a recording device.

A scene appears that Hart has seen once in person and probably 100 times by replay — he is throwing half a dozen punches at a boxer named Denny, who says in the corner of the ring, all expression departing his face.

Within a few hours of that moment on June 20, doctors realized Denny could not survive without mechanical support. He died two weeks later.

"The thing that happened with Denny," is the way Hart describes the tragedy in Montreal, which came five weeks after he had dispatched Ralph Racine to a rehabilitation center. Racine is conscious, but cannot remember the fight. "This is the name of the game," Hart says. "It could have been me."

Most boxers accept that code. They pray they will not be the victim and hope they will not cause permanent damage to their opponents. But no boxer expects to be involved in two tragedies in one career.

"I saw Denny's face, I saw the referee could not take away the mouthpiece, I said to myself, 'Oh, no, not one more time,'" Hart says.

Hart is back in training. Every morning he runs in the brush outside his paper mill town and every afternoon he punches a heavy rubber dummy named Albert.

"I've been boxing since I was 14 or 15," says the 26-year-old Hart. "I always love it. I wasn't good at school, so I quit, but I was good at boxing, and other kids don't want to fight me, so I turn professional after seven fights. If I'm going to fight in the ring, I want money. I don't want to grope."

Trim and gentle with a Gallic mustache and showing the scars of 64 fights around his eyes, Hart was raised in southwest Quebec. "At first I work in construction, quit at

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British Princes Charles, above, and Edward tried their hands at windsurfing Wednesday at Cowes on the Isle of Wight. At day's end, each was a good deal wetter and wiser.

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"I saw Denny's face, I saw the referee could not take away the mouthpiece, I said to myself, 'Oh, no, not one more time,'" Hart says.

Hart is back in training. Every morning he runs in the brush outside his paper mill town and every afternoon he punches a heavy rubber dummy named Albert.

"I've been boxing since I was 14 or 15," says the 26-year-old Hart. "I always love it. I wasn't good at school, so I quit, but I was good at boxing, and other kids don't want to fight me, so I turn professional after seven fights. If I'm going to fight in the ring, I want money. I don't want to grope."

Teeing Up From Memory: Trevino at 'Home' for PGA

From Agency Dispatches

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 7 — Memories, as warm as the sunshine that pervades the area and as bright as the mind would allow, take on special significance this week for Lee Trevino and David Graham.

Trevino, in particular, has been gushing with sentiment, although falling short of tears, at his return to the Oak Hill Country Club for the PGA Championship beginning today.

It was at this suburban course in 1968 that the then relatively unknown Trevino won the U.S. Open for his first major success. He has gone on from there to become golf's second leading money winner with career earnings of almost \$2.5 million.

"This does bring back memories, my first tournament win, my first major," Trevino said yesterday. "I'm even staying with the same

people, although this time they've put in air conditioning for me."

"Another difference is that my pants are a little longer now. I've got a new tailor. Otherwise, I'm as crazy as ever."

Graham's memories are more immediate than Trevino's, dating back a year to when he won the PGA championship on the third hole of a sudden death playoff with Ben Crenshaw at Oakland Hills, in Birmingham, Mich.

"I must admit that the year I've been PGA champion has been the happiest of my life," said the 34-year-old Australian. "I've enjoyed it thoroughly, and I've enjoyed doing all the things I wouldn't otherwise have done. It's been everything I expected, and more."

One man whose PGA memories take on more the mood of melancholy is Tom Watson. For as much as he continues to win, it's the big

ones that get away that tend to haunt him.

He's won PGA events this year — not to mention the British Open in his last outing — and he's a shoo-in for his fourth consecutive Player of the Year designation. But whenever Watson's greatness is measured, devil's advocates point out he always has fallen short in the U.S. Open and PGA, which constitute half of the major championships.

"There's no question I'd like to win the PGA," Watson said, looking refreshed and relaxed following a two-week break. "Along with the Open, I want very much to win this. I feel a little more pressure to win this tournament than other tournaments because I haven't won it. I'm playing well now and I think I can do it."

Two years ago at Oakmont, Watson lost in a playoff to John Mahaffey for the PGA title and last year he was the first-round leader with a 66, but followed that with a 72 and wound up 12th.

This will be the first major championship at Oak Hill since 1968, and in the interim the course was given a face-lift by the architectural team of George and Tom Fazio. The principal changes occurred at the 5th, 6th, 15th and 18th holes, and from what used to be considered a soft layout, Oak Hill now presents a stern challenge. It measures 6,964 yards with a par of 70.

Critical Change
One change — putting rough in front of many greens — has drawn criticism. Said Watson: "It's unfair to penalize a straight shot. It stops you from rolling the ball up to the pin. And I also think it is unfair to slope the green away from the fairway."

Graham was even more emphatic. "One player hits it far left or right into the rough and loses a shot. But the man who can stand up and hit it straight but short gets the same severe penalty. That's most unfair. And the rough takes the chip-and-run shot out of the game. They shouldn't have to do this kind of thing on a championship golf course."

Trevino said, "I don't see anyone breaking 280. The course is playing very long, and it wouldn't surprise me if over par wins this tournament."

Watson agreed that even par 280 could win, adding "and if there is any wind, it could be higher."

Transactions
BASEBALL
American League
DETROIT—Calvin Dierker, outfielder, to Evansville of the American Association.

National League
CHICAGO—Placed Steve Mackus, infielder, on 15-day disabled list. Reactivated Scott Thompson, outfielder-infielder.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
DALLAS—Signed Jerome Whitehead, center-forward, and Ken Williams, guard.

National Football League
BALTIMORE—Cut Glenn Daughtry, wide receiver. Announced that George Kuntz, offensive tackle, had agreed to report to camp and play after the final year of his old contract.

CHICAGO—Signed Dave Plunk, safety, to a three-year contract and named him for staying out of training camp for 11 days.

LOS ANGELES—Announced Pat Thomas, cornerback, had left camp.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Jimmy Stewart, defensive back.

SAN DIEGO—Announced that Willie Younger, defensive lineman, had left camp.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Dennis Long, wide receiver; Steve Strahan, tight end; and Larry Flowers, defensive back. Acquired Dave Staley, defensive end, from Dallas for two undisclosed draft choices.

France 3 Makes Bich a Winner for a Day

By William N. Wallace

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 7 (UPI)—After a decade of expensive and fruitless effort, Baron Marcel Bich of France yesterday finally saw one of his yachts win a race in America's Cup competition.

The French industrialist was aboard France 3 when the best Lionheart, the British yacht, on the first day of trials to determine the

foreign challenger for yacht racing's most prestigious prize.

Bich, 66, did not skipper his handsome red, white and blue-striped yacht, as had been his custom. Bruno Trouble was at the tiller, and he sailed an impeccable race against the Englishmen, leading from start to finish and winning by 56 seconds on the 13.6-mile course.

The 18-race round-robin series began with Australia defeating Lionheart, and Sverige, the Swedish challenger, beating France 3. Australia then won from Sverige and France 3 beat Lionheart.

Australia, a three-year-old yacht expected to emerge as the best of the challengers, won comfortably, by 1:38 in the first race and 1:13 over Sverige.

The Swedish boat's margin over France 3 was 1:09, under almost perfect conditions — a steady southwest breeze of 10 to 13 knots.

France 3, left, and Sverige in close quarters Wednesday.

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Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 000 100 000—1 7 1
Oakland 000 000 200—2 3 0
Erickson, Carrell (7) and Porter: Morris, Weaver (5), Robbins (7), Rozema (7) and Parrish, Wainwright, 14-1, L—Morris, 12-10. HR—Erickson, 2. 2B—Robbins, 2. 3B—Morris, 2. 4B—Parrish, 2. 5B—Weaver, 2. 6B—Robbins, 2. 7B—Rozema, 2. 8B—Parrish, 2. 9B—Wainwright, 2. 10B—Morris, 2. 11B—Weaver, 2. 12B—Robbins, 2. 13B—Rozema, 2. 14B—Parrish, 2. 15B—Wainwright, 2. 16B—Morris, 2. 17B—Weaver, 2. 18B—Robbins, 2. 19B—Rozema, 2. 20B—Parrish, 2. 21B—Wainwright, 2. 22B—Morris,

